

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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CONTENTS

Ben-Gurion's Future; Murder on Jordan Border; Anglo-Egyptian Suez Disagreement	2
Egypt and Rights for Women	3
Palestine Electric Negotiations with Israel Government; Berlin's New Restitution Court	4
Middle East: Arab Viewpoint—"Blueprint for Israel's Expansion"	5
Israel: The Zionist Debate—Berl Locker on "the Ideological Crisis"	6
Border Incidents	7
Comment: Fear and Propaganda	8
In the News: Strabolgi; Foreign Office Spokesman Resigns; World Hebrew Union; Loshen un Leben ...	9
A Realistic Economy for Israel, by Eliezer Livneh ...	11-12
Athletes Lost their National Rivalries: A Report on the Maccabiah, by a Special Correspondent ...	13-14
Moshe Smilanski—Last of the Giants, by Robert Weltsch	15
Letters to the Editor ...	16
Jewish Affairs: Professor Simon—Western Jewry's Survival; Lord Strabolgi; Society Reports ...	17-18

J.P.A.-J.N.F. NEWS

Building Houses for the People	21
Children's Film Week ...	23

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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THE WEEK

COLD WIND FROM MARGATE

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Conservative Party's Margate Conference has been variously interpreted. On the one hand, it was a reply to the diehard Conservative opposition to a Suez evacuation; on the other, it bruised the legend that accord, except for nominal details, had been reached; and it talked back strongly to Egypt on the general issue of the conditions under which the Suez Base would be made available to Britain and her Allies.

Under certain circumstances Britain would stay, said Salisbury. The figure of 100,000 British to defend the Base was mentioned.

The speech blew coldly in Cairo. Major Salem, Egypt's Minister for National Guidance, spoke of tomorrow's Anglo-Egyptian meeting as a "make or break" affair. Earlier, he said that agreement with Britain "was impossible."

The silence surrounding the talks had been rudely broken.

Brigadier Dove, a member of the British team, flew from Cairo to London for a conference with the Foreign Office. Elsewhere the week produced:

- ¶ strong rumours in Israel that Premier Ben-Gurion would extend his absence from Governmental duties;
- ¶ a fresh outcrop of incidents on the Jordan border, including the killing of an Israeli mother and her two infants by armed Jordan marauders;
- ¶ a meeting between Foreign Minister Sharett and U.N. Chief of Staff General Bennike on Thursday, with Bennike reported as standing firm on his demand that Israel stop all work on the Huleh project;
- ¶ in Syria, a sweeping victory for Colonel Shishekly's Arab Liberation Movement, virtually unop-



Lord Salisbury — knocking down the Suez clichés.

posed in the first elections under the new constitution;

- ¶ more purge sentences in Cairo, including the hanging for treason of Sabry Aly, a former British employee, sentence of death by hanging of two former officials of the Egyptian War Ministry and of another former employee of the British, and ten years imprisonment for Mahmoud Shukry, a journalist, all on treason charges;
- ¶ a meeting of the Arab League military Advisory Council to discuss "measures to prevent further acts of Jewish aggression," the unification of Arab armies, etc., and the joint exploitation of natural resources for war purposes;
- ¶ the opening of a new Berlin Restitution Court.

BEN-GURION

As Premier David Ben-Gurion's long holiday comes to an end this week, a spate of rumours has begun in the Israel press on the possibility that he might prolong his leave for a few months, cabled our *Special Correspondent, David Kimche, from Jerusalem on Wednesday.*

This Sunday, Ben-Gurion is due to attend his first Cabinet meeting for a long time, but it is considered possible that he will soon retire again for some time.

It is pointed out that in recent months the Premier has devoted most of his time to questions of the country's security and to the Army. Also, Ben-Gurion is at work on a book and will probably wish to spend more time on writing it.

Mapai spokesmen have declined to comment on the rumours. Nor have they issued a denial. They have said that the matter is a private affair of Ben-Gurion himself.

JORDAN FRONTIER MURDER

A wave of anger and bitterness swept Israel when news was received of the murder of a young mother and two of her infants by armed Jordanians. The incident occurred in an attack during the early hours of Tuesday morning on Yahud village, near Petah Tikvah on the Israel-Jordan border.

The armed marauders threw a hand grenade into a house killing Susan Kanas, 36, her son Benjamin, one-year-old, and her daughter, Shoshana, four. Three other children in the house were unhurt.

Jordan's "Unprecedented Step": Israel has lodged a protest with the Mixed Armistice Commission requesting the immediate convening of the Commission for an emergency session.

On Tuesday, after the attack at Yahud village, Jordan took what is believed to be the unprecedented step of allowing Israeli police dogs to cross the Armistice line in pursuit of the killers. The trail led to the Jordan village of Rantis but the scent was lost at Rantis police station. It is not revealed whether the Jordan authorities have made any arrests.

Earlier this week, an Israel military spokesman said on Jerusalem radio that in the past ten days armed patrols from Jordan had made ten attacks on Israel. Israeli forces killed eighteen border raiders and detained six in eight clashes during the past week, he added.



Ben-Gurion, looking bronzed and fit after his holiday, meets Emanuel Shinwell during the latter's visit to Israel.

THE SUEZ NEGOTIATIONS

RETURN TO WAR OF WORDS

The unaccustomed sound of dove-cooing that has passed for comment on the Anglo-Egyptian Suez negotiations was harshly broken by a more familiar cacaphony this week. From a ditch by the red, dusty road outside Ismalia Egyptians in ambush shot and wounded two men of the Royal Air Force, a minor accompaniment to the war of words that erupted from Cairo and Margate.

That all was not a honeymoon in Cairo became apparent first at the conference of the Conservative Party. Lord Salisbury made some blunt points on Suez:

- ¶ He warned the United States that Britain would make its own decisions;
- ¶ he stated that Britain had not even reached agreement on general principles with Egypt, and that it was by no means certain that she would;
- ¶ he mentioned the prospect of keeping 100,000 troops in the Suez base to keep a hostile Egypt at bay should the talks fail.

High Words—And Higher: "Obviously there is a point beyond which we cannot go," Lord Salisbury declared. "If the Egyptian Government cannot come so far to meet us we shall just have to face the necessity of a permanent continuation of the present situation. If we have to do that, we shall do it as we have always done."

If these were high words, the Egyptian verbal onslaught went higher. Last Saturday night Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, expostulated:

"I firmly believe that to reach agreement with the British side is quite impossible—repeat impossible."

Salem made it clear that optimistic reports that the area of disagreement between the two parties was narrow were unfounded. How wide they were can be gauged from his explicit statement.

How Britain Could Return: During the last three months the negotiators have discussed the British right to reoccupy the Canal base in case of emergency once her troops have evacuated it.

"We have gone to the extent of giving Britain the right of unconditional return to the base if the frontier of Iraq with the Caucasus is attacked," he stated. But Britain had insisted on the right to return not only if Arab League States were attacked but also in case of an attack on Turkey.

"We refused, explaining however that in the event of an attack by a potential enemy on Turkey we might enter into consultation with the British on the matter."

Problems "More Complicated": Major Salem made the statement after he and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, had had an informal meeting with General Sir Brian Robertson, the chief British negotiator, and Mr. Robert Hankey, the British Chargé d'Affaires. The meeting—the eleventh since the talk

were resumed informally at the end of August—was described by an Egyptian spokesman as “decisive”.

“Since the very beginning we explained to the British side very definitely what we can accept and what is impossible for us to accept in any circumstances whatsoever,” Salem said. “After a lapse of more than five months since the contacts began between the two sides, I consider the problems which are now facing us to be much more complicated than before. “Today I firmly believe that to reach agreement with the British side is quite impossible.”

Robertson Encounters Difficulties: Major Salem said that General Robertson explained to the Egyptian side the difficulties he met during his recent London visit to persuade the authorities there to strike Turkey off the list.

“Next we were surprised to receive a written proposal to permit British forces to return to the Canal base not only in case of attack against Turkey, but also in case of aggression being determined by the United Nations almost anywhere in the world.”

The question of uniforms for the 4,000 British technicians who were to stay behind to help the Egyptian forces in the maintenance of the Suez Canal base was the next biggest problem, he continued, adding: “Do the British imagine there is a single Egyptian today who would accept the stationing of uniformed Britishers on Egyptian soil, and yet

believe this to be evacuation?”

Egyptians’ “Nerve-wracking Strain: The Major said that to fight the British, whatever the sacrifice, was nothing compared to the nerve-wracking strain to which the Egyptian negotiators were subjected during the Canal talks.

Both Colonel Nasser, the Junta’s “strong man”, and General Neguib, the Egyptian President, also commented on the state of the negotiations. Nasser, who is the head of the Egyptian delegation, said he was “mighty disappointed” with the talks. The situation, he declared, was “very bad”.

As for Neguib, in a special interview with the Egyptian daily *Al Ahram*, he said that Egypt would not accept any agreement “unless it preserves our dignity and fulfil our independence as a rising nation determined to live in freedom”.

Concern for British Taxpayer: Commenting on Lord Salisbury’s statement, the Egyptian Prime Minister said:

“What benefit does Britain get out of maintaining 80,000 troops in a closed area which is threatened at all times so long as Egyptians oppose their presence?”

“Why should the British taxpayer carry the burden of millions of pounds which is spent on maintaining their troops in the Canal Zone at a time when economic difficulties prevail throughout the world?”

“Egypt has the first right to defend her own territory—before Britain or anybody else.”

And Washington? So an agreement which, as we reported two weeks ago, “hove into sight to the accompaniment of a crashing of clichés”, seems as remote as ever. Certain differences have been narrowed down, indeed, but the essential difficulties remain.

Washington is concerned. So far its influence has been exerted gently. But Washington’s ineffectiveness is as much a result of a lack of clear policy as of a desire to tread softly over glass.

WOMEN’S RIGHTS

Egypt’s feelings have been hurt by its inclusion in a list of 17 countries where women are without political rights. In the United Nations Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, the Egyptian delegate, Dr. Mahmoud Azmy, protested that the new Egyptian Constitution, now in course of preparation, contains specific provisions granting women equal rights and equal rates of pay with men.

Egypt’s inclusion in the list was unfair, he said. For the past fifty years, the doors to public office had been wide



Salem—British have frayed his nerves.

open to women, and he gave statistics of the large number of posts they occupy in the administration and the number of girls in schools.

Saudi Arabia — “No Democratic Rights”: The Saudi Arabian delegate, Sayed Jamil Baroody, was brought to his feet by the remarks of the Indian delegate in the Committee, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, who had spoken of the absence of democratic rights in his country for both men and women.

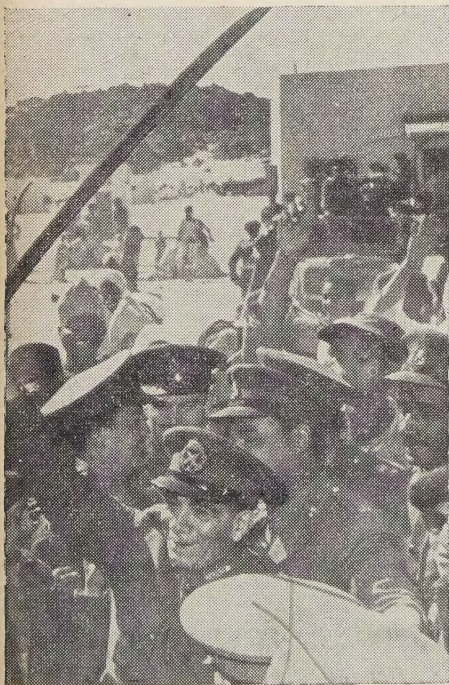
The tribal population of Saudi Arabia had its own methods of democratic procedure—through councils, for instance—and “democracy is not manifested only by slipping ballots into wooden boxes,” Baroody declared.

Arabs lived democratically in accordance with Koranic teachings and true understanding required a study of socio-political patterns in the country under discussion.

REPARATIONS AND ARAB BOYCOTT

Prominent West German firms are withholding offers for deliveries to Israel under the West German-Israeli restitution agreement for fear that Arab customers may boycott them, according to the Munich Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

The Chamber said it had received reports that Arab importers, especially in Jordan, were increasingly demanding assurances from West German exporters that they were not exporting to Israel.



Sword-waving Neguib—“Our right to defend our territory.”

PALESTINE ELECTRIC

Negotiations between the Israeli Government and the Palestine Electric Corporation began last week in Jerusalem. Lord Samuel, chairman of the Corporation's Board of Directors, heads the company's negotiators, who include Sir Henry D'Avigdor Goldsmid and Mr. P. Ross Hume, the company's financial adviser. The Israeli Acting-Premier, Mr. Moshe Sharett, and the Minister of Development, Dr. Dov Joseph, represented Israel.

Government and London Agreement:

Main differences between the company and the Government are reported to involve the question of dividends to be guaranteed by the Government under the provisional agreement reached in London.

Sources close to the Israel Ministry of Development state that the Government, which is to invest funds for a large expansion programme, is now opposing the six per cent. tax free dividend in sterling which is reported to have been agreed in the London talks. The Government is also said to be opposing treatment on the same footing of shares registered in London with those registered in Israel.

The *Jerusalem Post* commented that "the new agreement will not only enable the Corporation to complete its present programme of expansion but will probably also halt the wild speculation in Palestine Electric shares witnessed in these past few weeks, and the present gap between shares in London and Israel will be noticeably narrowed."



Premier Ben-Gurion (with escort) at the Israel war-games last week.

GERMANY

NEW BERLIN RESTITUTION COURT

A new international court of law is setting up headquarters in a West Berlin villa which belonged to Alfred Rosenberg, the Nazi "master race" theorist who helped to exterminate Jews in Germany and East Europe and who was hanged in 1946.

The court, which is to start work within the next few days, will settle the restitution claims of German Jews and others who lost their property in Berlin because of Nazi persecution. Similar courts are to be set up in West Germany.

Allied Judges Represented: Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and West Berlin will be represented on the judges benches of the court, known as the Supreme Restitution Court of Berlin. A Swede, Dr. Torsten Salen, 63, will preside.

Mr. C. H. A. Bennett, Q.C., of London, will represent Britain.

English, French and German are to be the official languages. Judges, lawyers, and witnesses will be able to follow proceedings in whichever language they prefer, the headphone translator system as used at the United Nations having been installed.

Appeals on German Ruling: The court is to settle outstanding appeals from German courts' decisions. The claims deal mostly with former Jewish estates in West Berlin which were sold under pressure from the Nazis by Jewish owners.

German restitution courts generally returned the property, but on a condition that the owner handed over to the former buyer that part of the sales proceeds which at the time of the sale he was allowed to take out of Germany.



Zeev Yevin, 27-year-old archaeology student, poet and former Irgun member, sentenced on Tuesday to three years' gaol for spying on the counter-intelligence department of the Israel Ministry of Defence.

Yevin, a member of the terrorist group recently uncovered in Israel, refused to recognise the jurisdiction of the Sarafand Military Court which tried him.



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ARAB VIEWPOINT

"A BLUEPRINT FOR ISRAEL"

The energetic protests which Israel's development work in certain border areas has met of late, are but echoes of renewed Arab anxiety over the fate of the River Jordan, writes *Robert Gee*, our *Special Middle East Correspondent*.

The construction work in the Huleh area and the settlement of El Auja are not regarded by a group of prominent Arab politicians as isolated incidents, even though they took place some 180 miles apart, but as a co-ordinated attempt on Israel's part to secure key-points, the start and the terminus, for an ambitious scheme—the diversion of the River Jordan into the Negev desert.

Shukeiry's "Blueprint": The main exponent of this school of thought is Ahmed Al Shukeiry, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League. He claimed at a press conference in Cairo last week that he had stumbled upon a Zionist blueprint for "Greater Israel."

Whether Al Shukeiry's revelations would withstand expert scrutiny is at this moment besides the point. The important thing is that many Arabs find in them, to say the least, a plausible explanation of some otherwise mystifying border events of the last six months.

Key Dam on Lake Tiberias: The whole project, according to Al Shukeiry and a dozen Arab newspapers, is apparently hinged on the erection of a large dam to the north of Lake Tiberias so as to stop the flow of the rivers Banias and El Husbani into the River Jordan and to convert the Lake Tiberias depression into a vast water reservoir. Jordan would thus receive only one main tributary—the river Yarmuk.

The water stored in the reservoir would then be directed into a canal dug through Israel in the north-south direction. It would irrigate the Plain of Esdraelon and the coastal plains of Lydda.

Irrigating the Negev: The canal level would then be somewhat raised and follow a course towards the southern plains passing through the villages of Sdud, Julis, Musammiye, Faluja and after making a double bend on the eastern approaches to Gaza would pour out into the Negev desert.

A twin project is said to involve the construction of a canal from Haifa across the central plains to the depressions of the Dead Sea. Two main power stations built on the course of this canal



Ahmed Shukeiry—"a Zionist blueprint."

would generate more than enough cheap electric power to enable Israel to exploit her entire water resources.

Speaking of this alleged project Al Shukeiry said, according to an interview published in *Al Ahram* on October 5:

"Since the Negev accounts for almost two-thirds of the total area of Israel and the irrigation of that vast area would be a prelude to the establishment of hundreds of Jewish settlements along the Egyptian border, we should take note of the indubitable fact that this would transform the Negev into a military fortress gazing greedily at Egypt day and night."

"As regards the electric power project," Al Shukeiry continued, "which aims at lowering sea water down a slope dropping to 1300 feet below the sea-level; it is capable of generating an enormous electric power of something like 700 million kilowatts annually. Such power is not a trifle in time of war or peace.

"The general purpose of the two projects is to raise the economic potential of Israel to a degree which would allow her to harbour the greatest possible number of the world's Jews," said Shukeiry.

"Israel's ambition is to lure with all kinds of tricks thousands of Jews scattered all over the globe and particularly those who live inside Eastern Europe and in Russia. Be it as it may, experts have estimated that with these two pro-

jects Israel would be able to support approximately five million people.

"Should Israel be able to realise this vast programme either in the near or distant future the Arabs would come face to face with a young, virile state with borders extending to wherever her armies may plant their feet.

"That is the essence of this terrifying Zionist scheme for the diversion of the River Jordan. It strikes first and foremost at Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

"And it is pretty clear that the matter would not be confined to the improvement of the means of irrigation, advancement of agriculture and industry or generating electrical power.

"Israel's economy is a war economy. Agriculture, trade and industry are in Israel's vocabulary only refined words for expansion and aggression."

"Israel's Aid to Western Imperialists": Al Shukeiry dismissed Israel's explanations. Israel was an "expert in the art of misrepresentation," he said, which "strikes a note of satisfaction in the souls of Western politicians" for it advanced their own "criminal, imperialist plan."

"That plan," Al Shukeiry continued, "is, in my opinion, a 'Greater Israel' for the establishment of which Mr. Churchill pleaded not so long ago."

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ISRAEL

THE ZIONIST DEBATE

LOCKER ON "IDEOLOGICAL CRISIS"

At a recent plenary meeting of the Zionist Executive, which preceded the forthcoming Actions Committee meeting, Berl Locker, Jerusalem chairman of the Jewish Agency discussed the "ideological crisis" in the Zionist Movement in the following terms:

We are all agreed that the Zionist Movement is, at present, experiencing a crisis, though, of course, there is room for difference of opinion regarding the degree of gravity of that crisis. The situation is certainly not good, but it is not so bad as it is made out to be. During my visit to the United Kingdom I found a keen Zionist enthusiasm.

British Zionism: I attended a Jewish National Fund Conference in Great Britain. Hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country sat for a whole day and two nights, listening intently to addresses on the work of the Fund, and earnestly discussing ways and means of improving the organisation of their work and of producing better financial results. The delegates included business men, intellectuals and young people. For me the occasion was a great surprise. The Conference, I thought, constituted a very fine demonstration of Zionist responsibility and voluntary effort.

A Keren Hayesod Campaign was in progress. I do not claim that maximum results are being achieved. Nevertheless large sums are being raised every year, not to mention campaigns being conducted annually by Youth Aliyah and Wizo. All this work is performed by Zionists. Non-Zionists, of course, participate, but to a far smaller extent than in the United States of America.

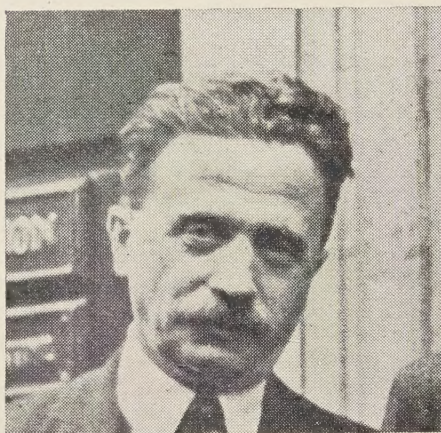
There is also a pioneering movement in England, comprising the Habonim, Brit Chutzim Datiim (Bachad) and Hashomer Hatzair Organisations. It is a small movement but it represents an asset. A fine Wizo Organisation is also in existence besides a young Pioneer Women's Organisation.

All this adds up to an asset of considerable importance for the Movement.

Australia and South America: I also visited Australia recently and there, too, I saw thousands of Jews inspired by Zionism, working for the Campaign and for the Jewish National Fund.

In South America the situation is not

unsatisfactory. It cannot be denied that the Zionist Federation there is still small and that ways and means must be sought to attract wider sections of the Zionist Movement into its orbit. I am doubtful, however, whether Mr. Sprinzak's counsel can be accepted. He has proposed that we issue a declaration that every Jew be regarded as a Zionist, and that every person contributing towards the Campaign, should be granted the franchise for the Zionist Congress and the various Zionist institutions. Practically speaking,



Berl Locker—"we must concentrate on cultural work in the Diaspora."

every Jew at present possesses the right to purchase the *Shekel* and to elect delegates to the Congress. Should we ask our American friends, they will tell you that it is not quite so simple in the United States, because many of the contributors to the United Israel Campaign do not wish to be labelled Zionists. But assuming even that we were to do so, would it provide a solution to our problem? Can we hope for salvation by simply erasing the term 'Zionism' and coining a new one such as 'Jewish National Organisation'?

Definition of a Zionist: We are witnessing a grave ideological crisis within the Zionist Movement. The main ideological questions at issue are between ourselves and the majority in the Zionist Movement of America. Among the latter there are some who are performing outstanding work on behalf of the Zionist Movement.

There exist differences of opinion between ourselves and many American Jews regarding the pioneering movement, because the latter are of the opinion that such a movement does not affect them in any way, and even if it should, then it must assume a different character. We

have our respective points of view and there is no question of one side scoring over the other. Neither will matters be improved by arguing that Zionists have not come up to standard and that for that reason we must broaden our framework to include non-Zionists, too.

One may query whether the handing over certain functions to those who claim to be *a priori* non-Zionists, would lead to an improvement in the situation. I subscribe to that school of thought which is of the opinion that two series of responsibilities which are integrally one, devolve upon the Zionist Movement.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel opinions have been expressed, from time to time, that the Zionist Movement should no longer engage in constructive tasks in the country, but should concentrate on cultural work in the Diaspora communities. I very much fear that should this point of view be accepted, we shall, at best, convert the Zionist Movement into some sort of 'Brit Ivrit Olamit' (World Hebrew Union), and even for this purpose we might find ourselves without the necessary funds.

Emphasis on Culture: The small amount of cultural work which is performed by us calls for a sum of £1,500,000. We obtain this comparatively small sum of money, thanks to the magnitude of the Campaign. As long as we expend large sums of money, we can deduct a smaller amount for education and culture. Should we relinquish the great task of construction in Israel, we would not even command the sums at present at our disposal for education and culture.

Let there be no undue haste, accordingly about the reorganisation of Zionism. First of all, we must ponder how to strengthen the existing Zionist Organisation. For the Organisation can be strengthened. I do not consider the abolition of the Zionist parties to offer a practical and effective solution.

I am in favour of the Zionist Organisation continuing to conduct the work of settlement, immigrant absorption, Youth Aliyah and the like, in the future. Naturally this must be done with the full and wholehearted co-operation of the Government of Israel. But at the same time we must effect one great change. We must concentrate, to a far greater extent, and expend far larger sums of money on cultural work in the Diaspora. This work must be performed in a whole series of countries including

the United States of America. Settlement on the land is undoubtedly the most important task in Israel, but education and culture in the Diaspora are also highly important.

No Hasty Reform: Serious thought must also be devoted to the degree of responsibility, if any, for Jewish affairs in general, to be shouldered abroad by the Movement. In America, to cite one example, the Zionist Movement will not be able to accept any such responsibility, as it can lead to a violent clash with precisely those circles with whom we must co-operate.

One remark about our political work. It is not completely true that all political activity has been removed from the terms of reference of the Zionist Organisation. Even today, it devolves upon us to educate public opinion. But it is only natural that the Government of Israel should conduct the political affairs of the country. However, there is some justification for the demand that in America, as well as in a number of other countries, the advice of Zionists should be sought to a greater degree than is the case at present.

But even those who propose the reforms do not suggest that they should be inaugurated immediately. It is important to discuss the various plans put forward, but in the meantime we must concentrate upon the strengthening of the Zionist Organisation, enabling it to perform all those functions which it is entitled to fulfil, in Israel and in the Diaspora. The problem of attracting new circles is a highly important one. But the time has not yet come to take an irrevocable decision on this question.

BORDER "INCIDENTS"

TEL AVIV TRAIN ATTACKED

The situation on Israel's border deteriorated further last week as spasmodic attacks on Jewish settlements and communications in the vicinity of the Jordan border were resumed, thus abruptly bringing to an end the relatively long period of quiet on that sector.

The week's attacks included the firing on a Tel Aviv bound passenger train in the vicinity of Tulkarem, the ambushing of a crowded Eshed bus near Lydda, an attack with automatic fire and hand grenades on a defence point at Beth Naballa near Lydda, and an attempted attack on a settlement in the Sharon, which, however, was successfully repulsed. Neither in the train nor in the bus were there any fatal casualties.

Jordan Joins In—"No Coincidence": Jordan has thus joined her neighbours,

Syria and Egypt, in creating tension on Israel's borders. Unable to produce 'diplomatic' charges against Israel of the sort which Syria and Egypt are using, Jordan has reverted to the old and familiar pattern of hit-and-run marauding attacks along the length of the border.

The fact that these attacks should be suddenly resumed at a time when both Syria and Egypt are in the middle of their 'diplomatic offensive' is taken in Israel as much more than just a coincidence.

Jordan had proved during the period of quiet that has now come to an end that she could effectively curtail organised marauding if she wanted to do so. The resumption of these activities can only mean therefore, that they are being carried out with the active connivance of the Jordan authorities.

Syrian Major's Threat: The Syrian delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commissions, Major Shatillah, has once more threatened violence against Israel. The Sharett note to Bennike had only been a trick to gain time to enable the work in the demilitarised zone to be completed, he charged, adding that Syria was making her last diplomatic move before taking practical steps to stop the work on the canal.

Nine giant bulldozers are in the meantime continuing work in the demilitarised zone in a race against time—not only from the political point of view, but also in a race to complete the work before the impending rainy season begins.

INTRODUCING "VISION"

The urgent need for drastic reorganisation and readjustment in the structure and role of the World Zionist Movement is fast being realised by many of Israel's leaders, reports *David Kimche from Jerusalem*. In the coming meeting of the Actions Committee proposals to this end will receive close attention.

For this reason, the publication of a new journal devoted entirely to discussion on questions of Zionism, the Nation and the State by the Executive of the Zionist Organisation is timely.

No Second-Rate Propaganda: The first number of *Hazut* (Vision), as the journal is called, contains a number of thought-provoking articles on questions of Zionism and the problem of Jewry in the Diaspora, and is a refreshing change from much of the second-rate propagandist material published by the Zionist Organisation and the Jewish Agency.

Those contributing include Yaacov Leschinski, who writes a fact-laden article on the position of the Jewish communities in the world today; Ira Eisenstein, on the impact of the establishment of Israel on American Jewry; and Professor Mordecai Kaplan.

Isaiah Berlin a Contributor: Other contributors include Isaiah Berlin, Professor Hugo Bergmann, Dr. S. Ayzenstadt, and the two editors of *Hazut*, the veteran ex-Minister of Education, Zalman Shazar, and the "up-and-coming" lecturer of philosophy at the Hebrew University, Natan Rotenstreich.

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COMMENT

FEAR AND PROPAGANDA

There is justification for the suspicion that the recent flare-up of Syrian opposition to the Huleh canal and Egypt's sudden and vociferous complaint over the establishment of an Israeli agricultural settlement at El Auja are timed as a propaganda offensive to coincide with the resumption of United Nations' meetings in New York. Internally, when the Syrian elections were imminent, and Egypt had opened its series of purge trials against politicians of the old regime, the opportunity to distract popular attention from domestic affairs to an "enemy" on the frontiers was also perhaps a consideration, as well as the need to cover the silence that surrounded the Suez talks. Nowadays, one is familiar with the tortuous methods of political diplomacy.



Nevertheless, a genuine if irrational anxiety would appear to underlie these moves, as the report on page 5 from our Special Correspondent suggests. Briefly, it is the fear that Israel intends to fertilise and colonise the Negev desert so that the country may support a Jewish population of five millions, thus becoming a dangerous military force with expansionist intentions. The fact that the Arab attitude is irrational—and the opposition to Huleh and El Auja has been shown to be groundless—does not mean that it can therefore be dismissed. Imaginary grievances have caused many historical disasters, and fear is a powerful enemy of peace.

Clearly, there is a germ of truth in Shukeiry's "blueprint for a greater Israel." Israel intends to fertilise the Negev and employ the Jordan River to this end. Israel intends to accommodate an increased population—three million has been the authoritative declared figure, but estimates have gone up to four million in ten or fifteen years. Israel intends, in short, to expand *internally*.

Until recently, Arab propaganda scorned statements that Israel could redeem the Negev; they asserted that Israel must exert an expansionist pressure *outwards*. Now Shukeiry concedes population expansion in the Negev, but represents this as a threat—probably the first time ever that the fertilising of a waste land within a nation's own frontiers has been construed as an act of hostility.

In the circumstances it is necessary to clear the facts of the fast-spreading propaganda weeds.

Does the Huleh hydro-electric project threaten Syria's

water rights? In an editorial earlier this month the London *Times* said:

"The latest Syrian complaint . . . has on the face of it no better justification than the earlier complaint rejected by the United Nations two and a half years ago, against the work of draining the Huleh marshes. The canal has no strategic significance; it does not affect Arab-owned land; it taps the Jordan at a point below any branch which affects existing users."

The El Auja affair is even less explicable in realistic terms. Under the armistice agreement, Israel is fully entitled to undertake civilian development in the demilitarised zones which, as has been pointed out by U.N. authorities, were never intended as permanent wastelands. Inside this area, the Israel ownership of the land is not in dispute and it is conceded that Israel's economic circumstances oblige her to make the fullest use of her territory.

The initial Egyptian complaint alleging "fortifications" in this area was rejected by the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, which thereby again acknowledged Israel's complete right to undertake civilian activities in the zone on which there are only military limitations. Egypt has also raised a "side issue" of the 2,000 Beduins in the area. These were recognised by the United Nations as infiltrates some time ago, but the matter is now under discussion by the Appeals Committee set up under the Egypt-Israel Armistice Agreement and is therefore *sub judice*. Pending the findings of the Committee, there is little point, except a propaganda one, in the issue being raised.



The vexed problem of Arab-Israel relations is unlikely to be clarified by recourse to exaggerated propaganda. If genuine fear exists, it exists on both sides. Against Israel's constructive peaceful developments, which the Arabs regard with anxiety and term potentially "aggressive," there is the continuing Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal in strict violation of a Security Council ruling; the Arab economic blockade; the border aggressions (including Egypt's violations by aircraft and armed forces in the El Auja region); and the much-publicised bellicosity of the Arab League. These cause serious concern in Israel and constantly frustrate attempts to create an amicable Middle East atmosphere.

Clearly, it is a situation that breeds intemperance in word and deed and defeats the efforts of moderates on both sides. Harm is done to the cause of Middle East peace, which ultimately is to the benefit of all the nations there, and which remains a principal responsibility of the United Nations and the Powers with Middle Eastern interests.

IN THE NEWS



STRABOLGI— CHAMPION OF ZIONISM

In the death of Lord Strabolgi last week the Zionist movement has lost one who was once among its most energetic champions, writes *Israel Cohen*. His advocacy of Zionism began almost immediately after he was first elected to Parliament in 1919 and was largely the result of associations attaching to the constituency of which he was then returned. The constituency was Central Hull, which had been previously represented by Sir Mark Sykes until his death, and as Sykes had had a very substantial share in obtaining the Balfour Declaration his successor in the House of Commons felt it almost incumbent upon him to continue the espousal of Zionism that was so prominently identified with the seat.

That was the explanation of his devotion to the Jewish national movement that was given to me by Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy, as he was called before he succeeded his father in the peerage in 1934, when I first met him in Hull shortly after his election.

I was there to address a public meeting in the interest of the Keren Hayesod, and I was glad to have on the platform the powerful support of Commander Kenworthy whose popularity in the city had been proved by his winning the Central Hull division for the Liberal Party.

COMBATIVE PERSONALITY

From that time he remained a staunch and even militant advocate and propagator of the Zionist idea. His devotion to it was perhaps in a way due to the strong partiality that he showed for various unpopular causes. He had been a boxing champion in the Navy and it was natural that he should transfer his combative instincts to the political sphere. He could always be relied upon, in company with the late Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, to make a trenchant attack, either in the Commons or on the public platform, upon British policy in Palestine on the numerous occasions when that policy diverged from the principles of the Mandate.

Nor were Kenworthy's attacks mere rhetoric. He always took pains (as I had reason to know) to acquaint himself thoroughly with the facts of the situation and the details of any grievance about which he spoke; and his zeal for the faithful fulfilment of the Mandate was due not only to his love of the Jewish people and his solicitude for the rights of a minority, but also to his conviction, derived from a study of Imperial strategy, about the vital importance of Palestine to the British Commonwealth.

KEEN PUBLICIST

It was at times of trouble in Palestine, caused by Arab disorders and revolt, when the Zionist problem became particularly conspicuous in the press and misrepresentations were rampant, that Kenworthy was in the forefront of the defence, and his translation to Lord Strabolgi in no way affected his ardour or his readiness to be of service.

He was in great demand for many years at Jewish public meetings and Keren Hayesod dinners in this country, and in 1927 he made a successful speaking tour in the United States.

He was as adept with the pen as on the platform and contributed many useful articles to the press on aspects of the Zionist question. His name should be held in grateful memory by the Zionist world.

F.O. SPOKESMAN LEAVES

"Perry" Fellowes, well known to London's foreign correspondents as a member of the Foreign Office News Department and one of its chief spokesmen on Middle East affairs is leaving the Foreign Office, I am told. In November he will be taking up a post with the Shell

Public Relations Section, with special responsibility for its refineries in the U.K., he tells me.

The change is being made for private and health reasons. He had enjoyed his service with the Foreign Office "very much and was sorry to leave."

Fellowes began his official career by commanding a Field Propaganda Unit in Abyssinia in the early days of the war. It was attached to the forces led by the then Colonel Orde Wingate.

Two highlights stood out in his memories of the F.O. daily press conference, "Perry" once said in an interview with the *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review* (this page, August 15, 1952). One was the end of the Palestine Mandate; the other, the end of Abadan. He commented: "Practically everything I've had to do with has come to a sticky end."

WORLD HEBREW UNION

The inauguration of *Ulpanim*—intensive Hebrew courses—in the Diaspora is part of the World Hebrew Union's programme for the furthering of Hebrew, the Union's Director, Dr. Alexander Rosenfeld, told me last week.

Since the amalgamation of the Union with the Education Department of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Rosenfeld has been touring Europe seeking ways of strengthening the Union's basis. His eventual aim is to make Hebrew the second language of Diaspora Jewry.

The emphasis at the moment, Dr. Rosenfeld told me, is being put on the smaller European communities. Their sense of continuity is being lost, intermarriage is a growing feature. The study of Hebrew, he hopes, can arrest disintegration.

For Dr. Rosenfeld, at one time a teacher at Hebrew high schools in Lithuania and a member of the *Tarbut* Executive Committee in Lithuania, this latest tour is one of many, undertaken in the interests of Hebrew.

FIGHTING FOR YIDDISH

To seek to exist as a poet in this country is to be an optimist; to exist as a Yiddish poet is to be either a fool or a hero, according to one's prejudices in the matter. I will make my own prejudice clear. A man who qualifies for the title of hero is Yiddish poet A. N. Stencl who is also the editor of the Yiddish literary journal *Loshn un Lebn* (Language and Life).

(Continued on page 10)

Loshn un Lebn on Tuesday celebrated its thirteenth anniversary at a *Bar Mitzvah* celebration in Adler Street, Whitechapel, the derelict heart of London's one-time flourishing Yiddish "city."

It was clearly an occasion for nostalgia, for no gathering of Yiddish writers and lovers of Yiddish literature can fail to be a poignant reminder of the warm vitality and humour of an East European Jewry whose existence was brought to a summary and brutal close.

Yiddish writers make poems and stories for one another, but they also write for the million-fold dead, out of a desperate love, a desperate sense of duty. They feel (and how rightly!) that to allow that yeasty, vigorous culture of Yiddish to die is a breach of faith with the past, and a grimly ironical epitaph to Jewry's martyrs.

I would like to be around with A. N. Stencl when *Loshn un Lebn* celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

Hamazkir writes:

WEIZMANN PAPERS

I am greatly interested in the announcement that many unpublished letters and documents of Dr. Chaim Weizmann are to be prepared for publication

under the direction of his literary executor, Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal. I am unable to respond to the latter's request for any original papers of Dr. Weizmann to be included in the collection, as, when Dr. Weizmann first announced, some years before the war, that he intended writing his autobiography, I lent him at his request three very interesting letters that he had written to me in 1909 on the critical situation then existing in the Zionist movement in England.

The crisis broke out at the Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation early in 1909 at Sheffield, when Dr. Gaster was elected President and L. J. Greenberg defeated Herbert Bentwich for the Vice-Presidency by a majority of only one vote. Gaster refused to recognise the result of the election owing to his bitter opposition to Greenberg and to other members of the new Executive who were "politicals," whereas he was a "practical." Gaster, Weizmann, and others of their party thereupon withdrew, and at a special conference a couple of months later in Leeds Dr. Charles Dreyfus, of Manchester, was elected President. It was in the interval between the two Conferences that Weizmann, then living in Manchester, wrote me three long letters (one in German),

dealing with the personalities involved and proposing that the deadlock should be solved by creating two Federations—the other to be centred in Manchester.

THE PARTICLE

אן

I was rather amused by a friend from Israel who told me that a regular press war has been carried on lately about the use of the little particle *et* to indicate the accusative. While other writers wish to preserve its use in the majority of cases, there are others who want to suppress it as much as possible. Among the latter is the Prime Minister, whose example is being followed increasingly by others. The well-known writer, Mr. J. Peretz, unburdened himself in *Davar* as follows: "For thousands of years this minute but yet so frequently used word *et* lived in Israel in absolute security. And suddenly a new usage worms its way into the State and threatens to undermine one of the pillars of our language. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, has almost ceased using it entirely." When Mr. Peretz asked Mr. Ben-Gurion if he intended abolishing the particle, he replied: "Abolition? God forbid. I am only opposed to its too frequent use."



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A REALISTIC ECONOMY FOR ISRAEL

by ELIEZER LIVNEH

We are now at a critical turning point, in a way not less critical than the transition from the British Mandate to Statehood.

What has characterised the period we have just left behind? A certain type of immigration lacking financial means, modern initiative and vocational knowledge, and incapable for some time of earning its living. This, at any rate, has been our impression and we have acted accordingly. The future immigration will be completely different from the one that has just stopped, and it will thus require a different approach.

On the other hand, our recent past was marked by enormous philanthropic assistance. We received a tremendous amount of financial aid from abroad which we need not repay. Many countries were in need of foreign funds during the period of their settlement but they received these funds on a business basis, whereas we obtained much capital which we need not return.

Economic "Feather-bedding": The philanthropic grants did not encourage economic calculation as regards investment and production. This is not characteristic of capitalism or of socialism. It is characteristic of philanthropic money. We have come to feel—and this is an important point—that we are not compelled to work in such a way as to be able to obtain full returns on production costs. The workers receive a cost-of-living allowance irrespective of their volume of output. An attempt is made to ensure their level of living without adjustment to productivity.

But does this apply to the workers only? What about other classes of the population? What is the meaning of "cost plus?" What is the meaning of "reasonable profit?" Did this not insure large and excessive profits to substantial sectors of the business community which did not fulfil any function in production and could sell their goods without effort, initiative and risk? And what is the meaning of storekeepers receiving a fixed "profit margin" and the Government promising to raise this margin whenever their business turnover decreases (for too many are engaged in trade)? All these phenomena mean that we had an economy not based on economic considerations.

Ben-Gurion's Irony: The Prime Minister has defined this situation with irony, perhaps unconscious irony: the laws of economics do not apply to Israel.

In other words, a society which lives from contributions to a decisive extent is not subject to the laws of economics. Political economy, whatever its trends and schools, is the study of society maintaining itself through production; political economy is *not* concerned with the technique of attracting and distributing philanthropic funds.

There was some connection between the arrival of helpless and needy immigrants and the philanthropic funds. If this immigration had not taken place, not all of the philanthropic funds would have come. And without these funds we might not have been able to establish the immigrants in this country the way we did.

Our Achievements: It is worthwhile, then, to sum up the achievements and the failures of the period under review. I shall start with the achievements.

First of all, we prevented conflict between different tribes and ethnic groups. We laid the foundation for the formation of *one* people of Jews coming from distant exiles and conflicting cultures. In this respect the extensive financial means stood us in good stead.

Secondly, we rehabilitated the immigrants physically. It is not a small matter to revive a persecuted people.

Thirdly, we educated the immigrants, chiefly in the framework of the army, towards citizenship in a democracy. What we have done with immigrants from Yemen and Kurdistan was a tremendous educational undertaking.

Fourthly, we distributed the immigrants in settlements throughout the country and consolidated the territorial achievements of the War of Independence. The Arab refugees continue to exert pressure. The establishment of agricultural settlements all over the country has been a tremendous feat, even if not all of these settlements are self-supporting.

Our Failures: It is also permissible, however, to mention our failures.

I shall mention only those failures that are important as regards our conduct in the future. It was a serious mistake that we did not use such methods of work and of payment as would have accustomed the immigrants to productive and remunerative work. We "created" different types of public works, unessential and unproductive, and we scattered to the wind funds which we could have invested in settlement and in production. We thus weakened the de-



Leading Mapai Knesset Member Eliezer Livneh offers constructive criticism of the Israel economy.

velopment of the pioneering spirit, which is more important even than money.

There is one kind of international solidarity that cannot be ignored in the long run: for equal output only equal wages can be paid, and no more. It is not feasible that the Israeli worker's output in road-building be only a small part of the output of the English or the New Zealand or the French worker; and if our worker produces only a third, his wages must be a third of theirs.

Our chief failure lies in the fact that a considerable part of the means we received from abroad for purposes of economic expansion was used for exaggerated consumption which was not justified by the volume of our production. For this reason we colonised less land than we could have colonised.

We executed this "transfer" by employing the technique of currency control; the Government sold dollar imports to Israel citizens at £0.370, £0.720 and £1.000 the dollar while it was impossible to obtain them at these prices in any market in the world and while the dollar in this country was worth *much* more according to the prevailing market structure.

By selling the dollars (i.e., the commodities bought with the dollars) at a fantastically low price, we transferred to the development budget and to settlement projects much less money than was destined for development and settlement. The remainder we spent to keep down the prices of bread, gasoline

and sugar, and to provide raw materials at practically no cost to industrialists. No part of the population benefited as much from the low price of the dollar as industrialists and businessmen of a certain type.

More Money for Development: If we wish to introduce a regime of productive work, it is essential to change this "technique" of using the funds raised through the United Jewish Appeal and the Independence Loan, and we must see to it that the German payments are not squandered.

We must stop using such funds for exaggerated consumption. The people in Israel pay less for bread than any other people in the world; the same is true of oil, gasoline, many raw materials and hundreds of other commodities. If we wish to carry out settlement in the future, we must stop this practice.

If the dollars made available by the contributions and the grants had been earmarked for the development budget at *their full value*—or nearly their full value—we would not be faced with unemployment on such a large scale. We would then not have been short of funds for the development budget and for the settlement of workers on the land.

Maintaining Living Standards: There is no need to *preach* a lowering of the standard of living. The standard of living is falling and will yet continue to fall, for not enough of the funds we received were invested in means of production, and the output of the worker is low.

At the time of the establishment of the State we promised an immediate rise in the level of living. But in our circumstances this can be achieved rapidly in only one way: by diverting to consumption the money designated for productive purposes. This fool's paradise cannot last, however. And because of what we did then our standard of living will now fall *more* than would have been necessary. We must *fight* this tendency, but the lowering of our standard of living cannot be prevented by public works which do not produce goods but rather waste the little we do have, nor can it be prevented by printing money. We must take an entirely different course.

First of all, new capital must be attracted. Capital means machines, machine parts, raw materials and working capital.

Secondly, we must increase productivity, introduce rational work methods, piece-rates and incentive pay so that the Israeli worker using machinery similar to that in the United States—or in Switzer-

land—will produce the same as the worker in those countries.

Thirdly, we must increase the number of productive workers and decrease the number of service workers. There is no place in the world, not even in the richest countries, where the proportion of service workers is as large as in our country—in the Government, in the Jewish Agency, in municipalities and in the manifold public bodies. Israel cannot continue to bear this burden.



An Israel grocery shop: Consumer goods should be reduced, according to Livneh. "People in Israel pay less for bread than any other people."

If we wish to prevent a continuous lowering of our level of living, we must achieve a greater volume of capital imports, higher labour efficiency and an increased proportion of productive work.

Aid for Israel is Shrinking: The first period of our State's existence, which was marked by the influx of destitute immigrants and the availability of philanthropic funds, has come to an end. Immigration has stopped altogether. Philanthropic funds, luckily enough, are still forthcoming. It would be a catastrophe to Israel suddenly to be deprived of outside aid. But this aid is shrinking. Several factors operate in this direction:

¶ Many funds have flowed to Israel as a result of the deep feeling of guilt that has beset the world's nations because of the extermination of the Jews. Thus we received the German payments. The important assistance offered by the Government of the United States is also

to some extent rooted to this feeling of guilt. If we had not signed the German payments agreement in 1952, who knows whether these funds would be forthcoming next year: the feeling of guilt gradually disappears.

¶ Enormous contributions were made by Jews in the Diaspora as a reaction to the feeling of excitement aroused by our War of Independence. In the meantime the novelty has worn off. Jews and non-Jews abroad are telling us: How long will you still need such large contributions, now that you are a State like all States?

¶ Another source is also gradually drying up. A large part of the aid we received without need of repayment consists of grants. We were offered these grants because of the United States' over-all policy of liberally providing funds for the support of friendly nations. The United States will not stop their aid but it is increasingly being given on a constructive basis; fewer outright grants (which were justified in the period immediately following the destruction wrought by the World War) and more loans, business investment and encouragement of production. American aid in the future will be extended on the basis of *economic* calculations and repayment will be demanded.

Purely philanthropic aid is steadily diminishing. No expert and no financial wizard will succeed in renewing the heavy flow of dollars. Only the people of Israel can do this by increasing production, which must be based on *economic* calculations in international terms.

Economic Tooth-Ache: The diminution of foreign philanthropic funds requires clear conclusions. During the last few years we have had sufficient dollars for the expansion of means of production, for settlement and development and also for the artificial raising of the level of living. If we wish to prevent the spreading of unemployment, poverty and frustration, we must decide: government funds obtained abroad must be used for purposes of settlement and development only. For bread and oil we will pay like all people in the world. For the commodities we buy we must start to pay prices approaching those prevailing in the world market.

"The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." In our era everything develops at a feverish pace; we are the fathers as well as the sons. This is the reason for our economic tooth-ache. Our economic practices require a thorough and rapid treatment if catastrophes are to be prevented.

ATHLETES LOST THEIR NATIONAL RIVALRIES

A REPORT ON THE MACCABIAH

By a Special Correspondent

The Fourth Maccabiah which ended in Tel Aviv last week began as an all-Jewish version of the Olympic Games and ended in a spirit more reminiscent of a Jewish holiday camp in which the original bitterness of the contest and old-standing national hostilities were largely washed away.

Most of the classical Olympic events were included in the programme which also benefited from the inclusion of lawn and table tennis—probably more popular in Israel and presenting less difficulties to the transportation organisers than the Olympic rowing and equestrian events.

The "Symbolic" Children: Both the opening and closing ceremonies with the march past of the teams carrying their national flags, the oath of the athletes, the release of pigeons, the firing of a gun salute, and the arrival of the Maccabean torch, proved a successful adaptation of Olympic procedure to Jewish history and tradition; and the seemingly endless procession of children who marched in the wake of foreign athletes and local Maccabi groups added not only colour and much length to the ceremony but was also intended perhaps to symbolise the fact that the future of Israel lies in her children who greatly outnumbered the grown-ups on the track of the Ramat Gan Stadium.

The cost of the Maccabiah in Israel, that is excluding the fares and travelling expenses of the competitors, amounted to £250,000. No world records were beaten and none were expected to be; and Olympic standards were seldom reached, except in fencing where both the British and American teams included a number of Olympic competitors.

Counteracting Jewish "Inferiority": The technical results, however, were on the whole above the national levels of many countries of 10,000,000 inhabitants, and thus wiped out once again what used to be the deeply-rooted Jewish inferiority complex in relation to physical prowess—a complex which had partly inspired the early organisers of the Maccabi Movement and which the Israel War of Independence and countless Jewish exploits in the past 50 years had already relegated to social history.

Incidentally, the average height (over 6 ft.) of the Jewish basket-ball players from America, compared to that of the European or Israeli teams, was enough

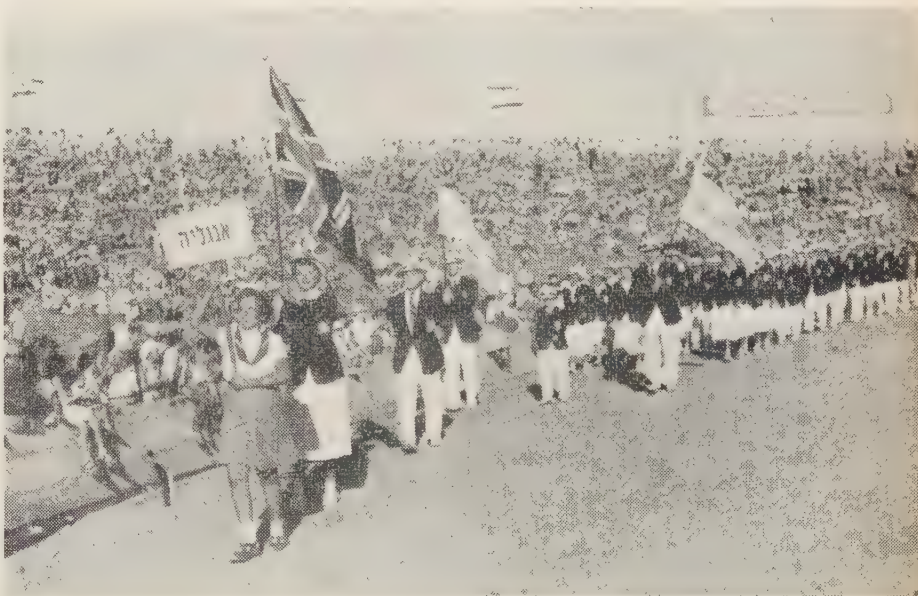
to explode any vestiges of Hitler's theories on race and physical heredity.

The political and spiritual results of the Maccabiah, measured in terms of goodwill achieved towards Israel and international friendship among young Jews, came at first dangerously near Olympic standards.

National Rivalry: Now officially known and organised as the "World Jewish Sports Festival" the Maccabiah was intended of course, not only as a demon-

and criticised the British for being too reserved in their behaviour and too conscientious about their training—almost implying that this "typically British" attitude would give *les Anglais* an unfair advantage.

Day of Atonement on Shipboard: British footballers accused the French of spreading "malicious" rumours about them—a charge which the French indignantly denied. *Yom Kippur*, the Day of Atonement, which fell one day before the arrival in Haifa provided a short-lived opportunity for spiritual unity and prayers in common, in which the Swiss Soccer team distinguished themselves by turning up smartly, like one man, at the ship's synagogue.



The British team march in the ceremonial parade that inaugurated the Games.

stration of Jewish physical regeneration but also as a means of fostering friendship among athletic Jews from all over the world and of providing them with an opportunity of befriending Israel sportsmen and of seeing for themselves the achievements of the new state. But the spirit of national rivalry and traditional animosities often prevailed, at the beginning, at least.

Even on board the Israeli ship *Artsa* which brought competitors from seven countries from Marseilles to Haifa, the national teams kept mostly to themselves and were careful to avoid "leakages" of their strategy and past performance.

The French, rowdier and more expansive than the others, as well as more inclined to keep late nights, attributed these features to the "French character"

At the Maccabiah Village—a former British army camp north of Tel Aviv—where about 1,000 athletes from 23 countries and five continents, including the Israeli team, lived together for nearly a fortnight, many new and old controversies were immediately revived.

In "friendly" conversations members of the U.S. team lost no time in proclaiming their Americanism and even in advancing some of Col. McCormick's isolationist and anti-British arguments as well as expressing traditional American criticism of the British "undemocratic" class structure.

Americans "Outclass" Europeans: A few ex GIs seemed to hold French competitors responsible for whatever treatment was meted out to them during their period of service in France. They also

appeared to be extremely well informed on the extent of American aid to individual European countries and of the financial contribution made by American Jewry towards the upkeep of Israel. What some members of other teams described as the American superiority complex found a practical justification when the Americans discovered that they would have little difficulty in outclassing competitors in the sports field.

But on one occasion Israeli children puzzled a small group of U.S. competitors and perhaps also shook off some of their self-confidence as a result of a spontaneous experiment in direct aid. One of the American group wanted to buy a dozen ice-creams for little children hanging around in the blazing sun outside a stadium.

The American offered the first ice-cream to the nearest child, a little girl of about eight who, after a brief consultation with a slightly older boy, declined the offer. The American met with the same polite refusal from at least a dozen other kids around and after moving the ice-creams in vain for volunteers and remarking that "these kids don't act like kids" proceeded to distribute them among members of his own team.

Scoring Causes Dissension: The inclusion of team events and the system of point totalisation—so often criticised for marring the ancient spirit of the Olympic Games and turning individual events into competitions between countries—caused discontent.

Foreign participants rightly observed, of course, that since the Israelis had the largest number of competitors available for all the events they would almost inevitably score the largest number of points, including some from unopposed events.

The Israelis could point out with equal justice that under an alternative point-scoring system which would take into account only events in which a

team is represented, a country sending only one outstanding competitor would win the Maccabiah.

Various other suggestions were heard for improving the point-scoring system such as attributing points only for the first three places but the exact number to be attributed for each place respectively is bound, of course, to remain a matter of endless controversy.

As at the Olympic Games the bitter arguments which followed suggest that no system can really be fair to all concerned under all circumstances.

Rivalries Disappear: There is little doubt, however, that all these minor controversies and complaints which may have assumed unpleasant proportions at the time were short-lived. Already towards the end of the Maccabiah most of them had been practically forgotten or sympathetically understood.

Gradually, as the excitement of the first contests wore off the participants became less conscious of being athletes and nationals of this or that country. More and more they began to feel just like young and healthy people in a foreign but friendly country in which their ancestors once lived.

Moreover, the beauty of the country and the living realities of Israel could not fail to fire the imagination and soften the heart of many a hardened athlete; and the Jewish sense of humour eventually lent a new and more healthy colour to traditional controversies. Few, for example, could help raising a smile and sensing the unreality of the situation when the dozens of loudspeakers installed at the Maccabiah camp blared out such names as "Senor Finkelstein" of the Argentine, "Mademoiselle Goldstein" of France.

The participants from all the countries were selected, of course, entirely on the criterion of their athletic record and some, like so many athletes everywhere, had few interests outside sport or even their particular branch of it.

A few were intellectuals, assimilated in their own countries, whose connections with Jewry were limited to some vague reminiscences of their grandfather's habits. Only a small percentage had participated in the previous Maccabiah of 1950 and were able to gauge the progress achieved by Israel in the past few years.

Ignorance About Israel: In some cases, notions about Israel, both ancient and modern, ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous. A young Frenchman seemed to be under the impression that at one

time in history the whole world was Jewish. An 18-year old Briton wondered whether Israel was bigger or smaller than Britain. Others had never heard of the Mandate and were not aware of the existence of Hebrew as a living language. On the way to a stadium the helpful driver mentioned the Negev. "What's that?" asked a youthful passenger.

At the beginning most of the athletes spent their days training and avoiding anything which might weaken their performance. The more adventurous types who set out to explore the country at once were not impressed at first. A lawyer from California, for example, was disappointed to note that there was nothing in Israel which he had not seen before in San Diego or in the Arab countries of the Middle East.

Making Friendships: Little by little, however, barriers between nationalities were broken, sport began to take less important a part in the activities and conversations at the camp and even the inveterate tourists discovered that Israel, unlike other spots of interest in the world, was not just houses, beautiful country and historical places.

Second cousins, remote relations who spent years in Nazi concentration camps, mutual friends, or just people who had heard of one's father or grandfather in Minsk, Pinsk or Baghdad were inevitably found. New friendships were struck and within a week it became a common sight to see uniformed athletes sitting at cafe tables with the "locals."

The language difficulty at the camp and with Tel-Avivians brought back long forgotten words of "mammeloshen" or Espaniol, which together with School French or School English made possible simple exchanges of information. Gradually a good many of the athletes found interests outside the camp and the time or disposition to visit at least a kibbutz or settlements in the country; and they made a habit of reporting at night their experience to friends at the camp.

Israel's Hospitality: The Israelis did a good deal to make the stay of their guests as pleasant and instructive as possible. Excursions, demonstrations and receptions were organised in their honour in various parts of the country and advertised at the Maccabiah Camp. Thus the Petah Tikva Maccabi put on a beautiful show at the local stadium which included recitations and songs from the Bible, an unforgettable artistic display of small children, choirs and Yemenite folk dances performed in Biblical costumes.

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MOSHE SMILANSKI—LAST OF THE GIANTS

By ROBERT WELTSCH

Smilanski dead! It is as if the heart of the *Yishuv* had ceased to beat. With profound grief we stand at the side of this grave. He was perhaps the last living link with the period of the Pilgrim Fathers of Israel, and he was a man of such moral greatness and unimpeachable integrity as became rare in our own time.

At the age of 80, Smilanski was the last survivor of the first pioneering *avant garde* of Zionism, and undoubtedly he was the most eminent and most representative of them. Like many of the *Bilu* and *Choveve Zion* of the pre-Herzl type, he combined romanticism and a certain naiveté with practical knowledge and a vivid sense of reality, vision and idealism with personal endurance.

Agriculturist and Writer: Originally a "dreamer of the Ghetto", and all his life a devoted religious Jew, he became a man of wide knowledge and universal outlook. He was an experienced agriculturist, "father" of a greater part of Jewish rural settlement, especially in the Southern region, and at the same time a man of letters and prolific Hebrew writer. His many short stories (also stories for children whom he loved) are of great charm, and his innumerable articles on political and economic subjects excel by their exemplary intellectual honesty and penetrating analytical power.

When Nationalism is Repulsive: But above all, his independence of mind and the sacred fire of his moral convictions made him a spiritual leader of the sort who, alas, is very rarely listened to by his own people. He never lost sight of supreme human values, of truth and righteousness, which he regarded as overriding guiding principles of collective as well as of personal action. A nationalism which was merely founded on *sacro egoismo* and not rooted in humanity appeared to him utterly repulsive.

This ethical attitude he applied to all manifestations of Jewish life and he never hesitated to say what he felt in an unequivocal manner.

Behaviour to Arabs—the Moral Test: As the moral test of the Jewish national movement Smilanski regarded the behaviour of the immigrants towards the Arab population of Palestine. This problem irritated him from the very beginning of his life in Palestine, at a time when Arab nationalism was practically non-existent. But human decency did not require political motives. He tried to give an example of his own humanity in local

contacts with his neighbours among whom he made many friends.

The Jewish *Herrenrasse* mentality was a sad disappointment to him and he expressed his worries and conflicts of conscience in his letters to Achad Ha'am. Over more than fifty years he had to watch the steady deterioration of Jewish-Arab relations. It filled him with horror and anxiety, but he did not find many who shared his views, except a small group of close friends. During the last ten years of his life he knew he was fighting a losing battle against the brutality of 20th century nationalism. His bitterness, not to say despair, did not prevent him raising his voice in the wilderness whenever the occasion warranted it.

Philosophy of Jewish-Arab Co-Existence: To the English reader these hundreds of Hebrew articles and manifestos of a great Jewish leader are almost unknown, and it would exceed the extent of this obituary notice if I would try to expound Smilanski's philosophy of Jewish-Arab co-existence. But I may quote a few words from his last article on this subject, which he published this summer when the Israel Parliament passed without opposition the "Land Requisition Law 1953" that legalised the expropriation of Arab lands.

He wrote: "When we came back to our country after having been evicted 2,000 years ago, we called ourselves 'daring' (*Ma'apilim*), and we rightly complained before the whole world that the gates of the country were shut and immigrants transferred to Cyprus. And when *they* dare to return to their country where they lived 1,000 years before they were evicted or fled—certainly many of our people also fled at that time—they are called 'infiltrators' and shot in cold blood.

"Where are you, Jews? Why do we not at least pay, with a generous hand, compensation to these miserable people? Where to take the money? But we build palaces, buy luxury cars, waste petrol like water, let our ministers and hundreds of delegates (*shlichim*) live a luxurious life, instead of paying a debt that crieth unto us from earth and heaven. . . .

"And do we sin only against the refugees? Do we not treat the Arabs who remained with us as second-class citizens? . . . Did a single Jewish farmer raise his hand in the Knesset

in opposition to a 'Law' that deprives Arab peasants of their land? . . . How doth sit solitary, in the city of Jerusalem, the Jewish conscience!"

Smilanski hated nothing more than the "double book-keeping" which is so widely accepted in modern nationalism: to establish a twofold scale of moral judgment, defining the same action as right if oneself is concerned and condemning it as wrong when it applies to the neighbour.

Opponent of Terrorism: Before the establishment of the State of Israel, Smilanski was one of the most powerful advocates of a bi-national Jewish-Arab state in Palestine (the whole of Palestine, of course). Needless to say, he was one of the most determined and sincere opponents of Jewish terrorism at the time of the mandate. He condemned murder as a political weapon and disapproved of many of the political actions which were perpetrated by "activists" of various colours.

His character cannot be understood without a notion of 19th century Russia and her great literature which influenced the youngster and remained one of the pivots of his spiritual life, mightier than anything except the Bible. He never lived in Western Europe, but his political thinking was shaped by Western conceptions. English liberalism and English political institutions were to him the highest form of democracy.

First Settlement a Failure: Moshe Smilanski was born in the Ukraine in 1874 and came to Palestine in 1890. He started as an agricultural labourer, together with local Arab workers, in the primitive conditions of a desolate malaria-stricken backward Turkish province. After the failure of the first settlement experiment at Hadera which was wrecked by cholera, he established himself in 1893 at Rehovot, a place which he helped to develop and where he lived as one of the most venerated citizens of the (later) small township until his end.

He saw all his early companions die, as well as many who came later. He made it his special task to write their obituaries. Scores of articles which preserve the memory of these brave men and women appeared in the Hebrew daily paper *Ha'aretz* to which he contributed regularly for 30 years.

Miracle of Survival: It was a sheer miracle that Smilanski himself survived as he was an invalid for many years. He had lost one eye, and some years ago his life could only be saved by the amputation of one leg. Two years ago, he came to London for treatment and for

the application of an artificial leg. Nevertheless he continued his literary activity even under these adverse circumstances until his last days, a victory of the spirit over the physical body.

At the end of the first world war, when the British entered Southern Palestine, Smilanski, then forty-four, was one of the protagonists in the movement for the establishment of a Jewish Legion which should fight with the British against the Turks. In spite of his advanced age, he himself joined the Legion. Thus he came into contact with Jabotinsky and others, to whose views he later became positively hostile.

After the first world war Smilanski was president of the Jewish Farmers' Association and edited its excellent weekly *Boustenai*. His experience made him one of the leading agricultural experts, and he appeared several times as a witness before Royal Commissions and international committees.

Conflict with Labour: During a certain period he came in acute conflict with the Labour movement. Though fully appreciating the national importance and idealism of the early Labour pioneers, many of whom were his personal friends, he denied their claim to monopoly in the field of work—to the exclusion of Arab workers—and of settlement—to the exclusion of private enterprise.

"The Last Giant": Moshe Smilanski was the last giant of classical Zionism, of that unique period in Jewish history in which many spiritual, political and social forces of non-Jewish as well as of Jewish origin combined to create a new type of modern Jew. In the last 50 years, the world has radically changed. There are no successors in this line. But Smilanski left us a precious inheritance. Already now, *Havadsha Moussa*, as he was called by the Arabs and as he liked to be called, is something of a legendary figure in Israel.

THE NEW JEW IN THE MAKING

Lecture by

Professor ERNST SIMON

Hebrew University in Jerusalem

Tuesday, 20th October, 1953,

at 8.15 p.m.

BARCLAY HOUSE, 783 FINCHLEY ROAD,
N.W.11

In the chair:

MORDECAI LEVENE, Esq., LL.B.

Arranged by the Golders Green Z.S. and
Geulah Z.S.

Under the auspices of the Zionist Federation
of Great Britain and Ireland

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Sir,—Reading Mr. Elton's letter in your issue of October 2nd one cannot help but gain the impression that his firm has the monopoly over all Freemasons who are attending the Ceremonies of the Erection of the Grand Lodge of the State of Israel. This, of course, is not correct. Any travel agency in this country, or for that matter in the world, can make arrangements for Free and Accepted Masons to travel to Israel and attend the ceremonies in Jerusalem as honoured guests of the Israeli Grand Lodge. They will be accorded a hearty welcome and will receive invitations to all functions on request, either by them or by the travel agency that is making their travel and tour arrangements.

Isra-Tours, Ltd., have been requested by a number of Accepted Masons and by founder members of the Grand Lodge of Israel to organise a tour for this purpose, and with their usual efficiency have made all the arrangements for a considerable number of people to attend all the ceremonies.

Full authority has been granted to Isra-Tours, Ltd., as it would have been granted to any other travel agency, to secure the largest possible attendance of Freemasons in Jerusalem on the 20th October, 1953.

For Mr. Elton to say that his firm are the "only . . . exclusive international agents" may be good and economical publicity, but most emphatically does not give them the monopoly of tourism to Israel for this or any other festival or function.

B. Avery,

Manager,

Isra-Tours, Ltd.

40 Dean Street,
London, W.1.

HOSPITALITY WANTED

Sir,—The Technion Society of Great Britain in association with the British Committee for Technical Development in Israel, which aims at the fostering of a closer Anglo-Israeli friendship and mutual understanding through practical collaboration on all levels of science, technology and industry, is compiling a register of Anglo-Jewish families and organisations willing to offer hospitality to professors, lecturers and student parties from the Israel Institute of Technology who from time to time visit this country for specialist study and training purposes.

Readers of the "Jewish Observer" who would like their names to be included in the register, are invited to communicate with the under-signed giving some information as to the type of hospitality and general assistance they are prepared to offer.

E. M. Stern,

Executive Director.

13 Mansfield Street,
W.1.

JOURNALISTS' EXCLUSIVES

Sir,—I am sorry I could not take up sooner Mr. Josef Faerber's letter referring to myself in your issue of September 18th. If he had not placed his letter on record "in the interest of historical truth," I should have left it alone. As it is, I should explain that I was not "boasting" about my scoop in the talk at the Israel Embassy mentioned in your issue of September 4th, and that the report as it appeared there was based on your correspondent's memory of the conversation, which applies also to the date 1925 which, as Mr. Faerber says, should have been 1924.

Mr. Faerber thinks this premature publication of the draft Report of the Mandates Commission did not cause a fuss. Vernon Bartlett and I and others have reason to remember that it did. We were pulled over the coals for our "indiscretion."

The Report of the Zionist Executive to the 1925-Zionist Congress spoke of it in this way: "On November 12th, 1924, there appeared in the Press what purported to be an abstract of the draft Report of the (Mandates) Commission with reference to Palestine. This version of the draft had no official authority, and the Executive were not in a position to know how far it could be relied upon. They did not however feel able to ignore it, and as it contained passages to which they felt bound to take exception they made suitable representations in the proper quarters." Several small changes were made after these representations in the text of the Report, so that, as the Zionist Executive said, "the Report in its final form differs in one or two particulars from the version just referred to."

Joseph Leftwich.

Winchester Place, N.6.

MODERN HEBREW EXAMINATION

Sir,—On another page of your esteemed journal details are given (in the form of an advertisement) of two courses in Modern Hebrew conducted and sponsored by the Department for Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency.

In order to stimulate the study of Hebrew, which is a key to Judaism and Jewish spiritual values and to set up a standard of achievement to such studies. This Department, jointly with the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, is arranging an annual examination based on a syllabus covering Biblical, Mishnaic, Mediaeval and Modern Hebrew literature. The successful candidate is awarded the "Jerusalem Certificate" of proficiency in Hebrew. This certificate exempts him from the obligatory entrance examination to the Hebrew University.

The second course is for those who have learnt Modern Hebrew for a number of years but still find it difficult to speak Hebrew with sufficient fluency.

L. Gertner,

Secretary.

Jewish Agency Department
for Education and Culture,
77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

JEWISH AFFAIRS

ZIONIST FEDERATION

PROFESSOR SIMON ON WESTERN JEWRY'S SURVIVAL

An appeal to his listeners to keep alive their Western Jewish heritage was made by Professor Simon in an address on Tuesday of last week at Zion House, Eton Avenue under the joint auspices of the K.J.V., St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Zionist Society, the Theodor Herzl Society and the Hampstead Zionist Society. Western Jewry had good prospects of survival, he stressed.

"Key Problem": This problem of the continued existence of Western Jewry was a key problem of Jewry's survival as a whole, said Professor Simon. Even in Israel, despite the influx of Oriental immigrants, "Westernisation" was a growing feature.

Besides, the Western Jew had a personal experience of democracy, the dangers of nationalism, and the limitations of an exclusively secular culture, Professor Simon emphasised. Religious forces alone could resist evil. The clergy of Germany, for example, had behaved better than the Professors, he said.

"Israel was a thoroughly democratic State," emphasised Professor Simon, and he instanced his own experience of being offered the post of Director of Education at the same time as he was criticising the Israel Government.

LORD STRABOLGI

Following the death of Lord Strabolgi on Thursday, October 8, the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland issued a statement mourning "the loss of a great and trustworthy friend of the Jewish people.

"We recall with gratitude Lord Strabolgi's courageous and unswerving support which he has freely and readily given in our hard struggle for Jewish independence and the Jewish State. Lord Strabolgi has won himself a place of honour in the annals of the Zionist Movement and his name will always be remembered with affection and respect as a great and noble fighter for the revival of the Jewish Nation," the statement declared.



The Israel Ambassador, Sir Louis Sterling and Rabbi Kopul Rosen (speaking) at a reception given last week by Sir Louis Sterling, President of the British Committee for Technical Development in Israel. About £28,000 was pledged towards the Committee's efforts on behalf of the Israel Technion.

ELEVEN PIONEERS LEAVE

When eleven more pioneers leave for Israel in the near future, the number of trainees who have received their preliminary training on the farms of the Zionist Federation and who have emigrated since last autumn, would reach fifty-one, reported Dr. S. Levenberg, speaking on behalf of the Jewish Agency, at a farewell reception to this latest group held on Wednesday of last week.

More than 3,000 pioneers had been provided by the so-called Anglo-Saxon communities and Anglo-Jewry was one of the few countries providing a regular quota of young pioneers, he added. Seven new settlements had been founded by Jewish youth from this country.

Trained Manpower: The function of the Movement was not only the provision of funds, but also the contribution of young trained manpower, he continued. Dr. Levenberg reminded his audience that

next year the Zionist Movement in this country would be celebrating the first twenty-five years of *Habonim* in Great Britain and ten years since the permanent establishment of *Kfar Blum*, the first *Kibbutz* of Anglo-Jewry.

Mr. Janus Cohen, chairman of the Zionist Federation, wished the pioneers every success in Israel. He acknowledged their contribution to Israel's development and added that their emigration enhanced the prestige of British Zionism. Mr. A. Richtiger on behalf of the Chalutz Committee and Mr. P. Williams, B.Sc., chairman of the Farms Management Committee, also spoke. Mr. S. Shekory, chairman of the Chalutz and Aliyah Committee, presided.

ISRAEL AND DIASPORA

Whatever one's attitude had been towards the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine, every Jew living in the

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Diaspora was personally affected by Israel, Mr. Woolf Perry told a meeting of the Luton Jewish Youth Club.

Anglo-Jewish youth should grasp every opportunity of acquainting themselves with events in Israel and young Jews should try to visit the country. Above all, the activities undertaken by Jewish youth groups should be related to the national and religious values of Judaism and Israeli students, where possible, should be encouraged to visit them and compare experiences and discuss mutual problems.

An Analysis: An analysis of current political trends in relation to Israel was given by Mr. Woolf Perry in another address (to a meeting of the Jewish Blind Society Cultural and Literary Club). He

described the American, East European and British attitudes to Israel and gave an analysis of the Arab position in the Middle East.

Mr. Perry stressed that Israel was the personal concern of every Jew and there was an urgent necessity to strengthen the ties between all sections of World Jewry and the Jewish State.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

CHIEF RABBI'S LETTER

Hebrew University Week began last Sunday, with the aim of strengthening the organisation of the English Friends

of the University throughout the country. In a letter to his colleagues, commending the cause of the University, the Chief Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie wrote that the University was not only essential to the life of Israel but was a link between Israel and World Jewry. The Friends, he wrote, were making a special fund-raising effort to improve the extremely hard living conditions of the students in Jerusalem.

JOHN GOODENDAY TRUST

The first Fellow of the John Goodenday Trust, which gives graduates of the Hebrew University opportunities for advanced study in this country, has arrived at Oxford. He is Mr. Gilboa of the Department of Ancient History at the Hebrew University. He is writing a thesis on the Roman Aristocracy in the Later Republic. The Trustees plan to send next year a graduate from a University in this country to the Hebrew University.

SOCIETY REPORTS

Geneva Assembly: Two reports on the World Jewish Congress Geneva Assembly were given by Councillor K. C. Cohen, one at a meeting of the Leeds Zionist Council, the other at a meeting of the Leeds Zionist Association.

Councillor Cohen said that a central problem at the Geneva Assembly had been that of Jewish cultural survival in the Diaspora and methods of checking assimilation.

Of particular interest had been the participation of Sephardi Jewry and the smaller Jewish communities of the world. It had been an effective demonstration of the increasing strength and importance of the W.J.C.

The Leeds Zionist Council unanimously adopted a resolution recording its appreciation of the W.J.C.'s role in defending and upholding Jewish rights throughout the world, and called on constituent groups to affiliate with the British Section of the W.J.C. and give it support in its local and national activities.

Argov on Israel: Mr. Meir Argov addressed the Council on Israel's political and economic situation and spoke of the need for watchfulness while the existing tension with the Arab States continued.

Tributes were paid to Mr. L. Eisen at a meeting of the Barcai Zionist Society. Mr. Eisen was one of the Society's founders and a well known Zionist veteran. He has left for settlement in Israel.

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Time and place for Course (a) will be announced shortly.

Course (b), Spoken Hebrew, will take place on Thursdays at the Anglo-Israeli Club, 43/4 Gt. Windmill Street, W.1 at 8 p.m., commencing on Thursday next, October 22nd, 1953.

Enrolment will take place on the above date.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, 19th October

BARCAI Z.S. Anson Hall, Anson Road, N.W.2. Lecture by Professor Ernst Simon on "The Educational Aspect of Jewish History." In the chair: I. H. Solomons, Esq. 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 20th October

GOLDERS GREEN Z.S. and GEULAH Z.S. Barclay House, 783 Finchley Road, N.W.11. Lecture by Professor Ernst Simon on "The New Jew in the Making." In the chair: Moredcai Levene, Esq., LL.B. 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st October

CLAPTON Z.S. and STAMFORD HILL & DISTRICT Z.S. Zion House, 75 Cazenove Road, N.16. Lecture by Professor Ernst Simon on "Can Western Jewry Survive?" In the chair: Rabbi H. Rashbass. 8.15 p.m.

MUSWELL HILL Z.S. Athenaeum, Muswell Hill, N.10. Israel Films. In the chair: H. L. Grunberg, Esq. 8 p.m.

Thursday, 22nd October

HENDON Z.S. Brent Bridge Hotel, N.W.4. Annual Dance. Maurice Sinclair and His Society Orchestra. Tickets at 10/6 from the Hon. Sec., Mr. M. Josephs. HEN 7197. 7.30-11.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD & MAIDA VALE Z.S. 33/35 Abbey Road, N.W.8. Address by Professor N. Bentwich on "Our University," followed by two films ("A House on the Hill," and "The House of Wisdom"). In the chair: Dr. J. Jackson. 8.15 p.m.

CALENDAR

(Times given are G.M.T.)

Sabbath begins Friday, October 23, at 4.30 p.m.
Readings from Pentateuch Genesis xviii-xxii.
Readings from Prophets 2 Kings iv.1-37.
Sabbath ends Saturday, October 24, at 5.30 p.m.

VOICE OF ZIONDeduct one hour for G.M.T.
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Sunday, 18th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. "Personal Column," Walter Eytan. 9.30 p.m. A visit to the Children's Village at Kfar Glickson.

Monday, 19th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. Newsreel, including Economic Review by Avner Hovne. 9.45 p.m. Music from "Conquest of the Desert Exhibition" Concert.

Tuesday, 20th October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.25 p.m. "In the country" by Paula Arnold. 9.30 p.m. "On Behalf of Israel," presented by Anita Davis. 9.45 p.m. "The Songs we Sing"—2. introduced by Shlomo Hoffman.

Wednesday, 21st October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.25 p.m. Agricultural Report by Michael Noam. 9.30 p.m. "From East to West" Musical Greetings. 9.45 p.m. "The Week's News," summarised by Jack Alexander.

Thursday, 22nd October

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. Newsreel. 9.35 p.m. Concert: "Israel" Symphony by Ernest Bloch.

Friday, 23rd October

9.15 p.m. Readings for Shabbat Vayera. Talk by Uri Ephrat. 9.25 p.m. News. 9.30 p.m. "The Land of Israel" by C. Ataron and M. Louvish. 1.—The Coastline. 9.45 p.m. "News of the Muse"—a report on the arts.

Saturday, 24th October

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov: News: Programme Highlights. 9.25 p.m. Popular Songs sung by Shoshana Damari. 9.35 p.m. "How Israel is Governed," 2nd of three talks by Edwin Samuel. 9.50 p.m. Melaveh Malkah: Yosef Trabinowisch. 10 p.m. Talmud Lesson: Rabbi Yaakov Herzog.

THE EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF JEWISH HISTORY

Lecture by

Professor ERNST SIMON

Hebrew University in Jerusalem

Monday, 19th October, 1953

at 8.15 p.m.

ANSON HALL, ANSON ROAD, N.W.2

In the chair:

I. H. SOLOMONS, Esq.

Arranged by the Barcai Z.S.
Under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland

CAN WESTERN JEWRY SURVIVE?

Lecture by

Professor ERNST SIMON

Hebrew University in Jerusalem

Wednesday, 21st October, 1953,

at 8.15 p.m.

ZION HOUSE, 75 CAZENOVE ROAD, N.16

In the chair:

Rabbi H. RASHBASS

Arranged by the Clapton Z.S. and the Stamford Hill and District Z.S.
Under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

Telephone: MUSeum 6111

BUILDING DWELLINGS FOR THE PEOPLE ON NATIONAL LAND

J.N.F. TACKLES HOUSING PROBLEMS

The need for absorbing new immigrants and the urgent requirements of agricultural labourers in the villages—these led the J.N.F. to provide land for rural housing schemes near villages and near the larger colonies with factories employing outside labour. This type of housing on national land offers the settler an opportunity of acquiring a permanent home near the place of his employment. In addition, on the small plot adjacent to his house, he can develop an auxiliary farm which will supply his family with fruit, vegetables, eggs and milk. Developments of this character can play a large part in helping to overcome Israel's difficult food situation.

Rural Housing: Rural housing schemes of this type already existed before the establishment of the State. By 1948, 15,000 people were living in rural housing quarters built on J.N.F. land, while today more than 100,000 people inhabit such quarters. The 35,000 families which have thus been settled on J.N.F. land in permanent homes near their places of

work, contribute considerably to the economic development of the country by growing much of their own food and sending a surplus to market.

Urban Housing: The J.N.F. has acquired urban plots to help develop the cities of Israel. Housing and public institutions built on this land, which is assigned at the lowest possible rental, is considerably cheaper than housing on privately-owned land, which, of course, is sold or rented at the highest possible figure.

Suburbs: The importance of urban housing in the general development of Israel is demonstrated by the flourishing "Kiriots"—suburbs—which have been built on J.N.F. land. In addition to the Kiriots which existed before 1948—Kiriats Hayim, Kiriats Motzkin and Kiriats Bialik in Haifa Bay, Kiriats Avoda in Holon, Kiriats Amal and Tivon near Haifa—five more Kiriots have been founded in recent years in the vicinity of Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem.

PRESIDENT'S MEMORIAL STILL GROWING

MIAMI'S 10,000 TREES IN WEIZMANN FOREST

A Weizmann Memorial Meeting arranged by the Jewish National Fund at Miami Beach and attended by nearly 2,000 persons decided to plant 10,000 trees in Yaar Hanassi, the forest planted by the J.N.F. in tribute to the first President of Israel. Mendel N. Fisher, Executive Director of the J.N.F., was the principal speaker at the meeting. Leon J. Ell is leading the 10,000-tree drive in Miami.

Isidore Kadis, National field representative of the J.N.F., visited several south-eastern States and arranged for similar J.N.F. gatherings in Atlanta, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Birmingham and other communities. Five thousand trees will be planted under the leadership of the Atlanta Zionist Council and two thousand trees by the Jacksonville Zionist District.

HADASSAH TO PLANT ADDITIONAL 200,000 TREES IN MARTYRS' FOREST

Hadassah, which has contributed \$9,000,000 to the Jewish National Fund, since 1926, has undertaken to plant an additional 200,000 trees in the 6,000,000-tree Forest of the Six Million. Previously, Hadassah completed its quota towards the planting of the first 300,000 trees in the Yaar Hakdoshim, which will stand as an everlasting memorial for the 6,000,000 Jews put to death by the Nazis in World War II.

CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S MEMORIAL GARDEN

A garden of 211 trees will be planted in Israel in memory of Mrs. Emma Douglas, a Christian woman who for years was secretary to Mr. Morris Gisser, president of the Cleveland Coin Machine Exchange, who died last year. Mr. Gisser told the Jewish National Fund Council Women's Division of Cleveland that all of Mrs. Douglas' friends—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—decided to honour her memory by planting a garden of trees in her name on J.N.F. land in Israel. The memorial will be known as the Emma Douglas Memorial Garden.

29th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

for Great Britain and Ireland

Saturday evening, November 7th, 1953

SAVOY HOTEL

(Embankment entrance—W.C.2.) at 8 p.m.

Sunday, November 8th—Public session: 2.30-6 p.m.

(Venue as above)

A limited number of tickets are available for the public, who should apply to the Conference Secretary,

Jewish National Fund, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1.—MUS. 6111.

JPA-JNF NEWS

FURNITURE GROUP NOW SURPASSES £120,000 CAMPAIGN WIND-UP AT GROSVENOR HOUSE

Last Saturday evening the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades J.P.A. committee concluded its year's activities in aid of Israel with a dinner and ball at Grosvenor House. Approximately 650 personalities of the trade, and their guests, were present. Mr. H. A. Poster, joint-chairman of the committee, welcomed the gathering.

As a result of this function, another £6,000 was added to the Furniture Trade's totals, making a gross amount of £120,000 in all.

Mr. Poster with Mr. J. Summers, his co-chairman, addressed a message to all supporters in which it was stated: "the work of the J.P.A. is necessary and

vital and we are proud that we have been able to devote a little of our time and energy to provide shelter, homes, productive living and a little happiness to the less fortunate of our brethren."

Others making up this committee are: Messrs. G. Sadow, C. Lazarus, Max Eisen (treasurer); D. Jones, H. Klug, R. Shrager (vice-chairmen), and H. Bender, R. Rurka, S. Bobroff, M. Caras, J. Goodman, C. Greenman, R. Hart, L. Hill, J. Hurst, B. Hyman, M. Lieberman, J. Littman, S. Lyons, M. Reuben, G. Ronson, D. Ross, H. Shear, M. Shear, F. Silverman, B. Simmons, H. Sion, M. Steinberg, H. M. Stone, J. Unerman and R. Waldman. Mr. S. Romer was the organising secretary.

TARGET ATTAINED AND FULLY PAID UP IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION

Good news has come to us from the executive of the Fruit and Vegetable Trade committee, which is holding a dinner and dance at the Dorchester Hotel on January 30th in aid of the Jewish National Fund.

The committee has now exceeded its £10,000 target and, furthermore, every contributor has paid in his cheque.

The committee cordially invite all J.P.A. supporters to join in their celebration on January 30th. The function is being organised together with the junior section, and tickets at 2½ guineas each are available from Mr. J. Blow, of Messrs. M. Blow, Spitalfields Market, E.1.

FUR TRADE'S FULL YEAR

A full year's activity is reported by that small but active group, the Fur Trade J.P.A. committee, and the joint chairmen, Mr. A. S. Stalbow (shown below) and Mr. I. Tager, wish to thank the many supporters of the 1953 effort in this industry. A feature of the campaign during the year was the enlistment of a large number of new subscribers, and, despite the difficult conditions prevailing in the fur trade, £11,000 was raised.

Prominent among those who have contributed to this fine result are: Mr. A. Poliakoff, Mr. P. Pepperman, Mr. S. Gabe, and Mr. G. Evenine; and of course Mr. S. London, one of the pioneer workers for the cause in this trade.



Mr. A. S. Stalbow.

A SONABEND GROVE FOR THE WEIZMANN FOREST

Next week-end a presentation will take place in London of a Certificate recording the planting of the Sonabend Grove in the Weizmann Forest, at Eshtaol. It



is to be presented by Mr. Hyam Morrison, a vice-president of the Jewish National Fund and deputy-chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal, to Mr. Samuel Sonabend, whose parents, Joseph and Betsy Sonabend, died some years ago.

Bequest and Donation: The cost of planting a grove in Israel is 1,000 guineas. In this case the money has been drawn from two sources: 500 guineas applied by Mr. Sonabend from his mother's estate and 500 guineas donated by himself. The money has been made over to the J.N.F. Charitable Trust.

The ceremony will take place on a very happy occasion for Mr. Sonabend—the Barmitzvah reception of his son on October 18. Mr. Hyam Morrison will also be presenting the boy with a Golden Book Certificate inscribed by his parents. That Joseph and Betsy Sonabend's memory will remain evergreen in Israel testifies not only to their own Zionist fervour and generosity, but also to the generosity of their son.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

GLASGOW'S DEBUTANTES' BALL

The Glasgow J.N.F. Functions Committee recently held their fourth annual Debutantes' Ball in the Central Hotel, Glasgow. Mr. Sidney Dalziell, chairman of the functions committee, introduced the guests of honour, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Rt. Hon. Thomas A. Kerr and the Lady Provost, who received the guests. The Debutantes were presented to the civic leaders.

"Shanah Tovah!": In a warm and humorous speech of welcome, the Lord Provost commented on the fine gathering. Addressing the Debutantes, the Lord Provost quoted the sentiments of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who at the age of ninety-two, said: "I wish I were seventy again." The Lord Provost commended the J.N.F. functions committee for their fine work on behalf of Israel, and concluded his address in Hebrew by wishing all the guests "Shanah Tovah".

Replying on behalf of the guests, Mr. A. A. Collins, J.P., president of the functions committee, thanked the Lord Provost for his excellent address and for the great interest he continues to take in Jewish affairs.

The Ball was generally acclaimed to be an unqualified success and has set a very high standard indeed for this season. The Glasgow J.N.F. functions committee are to be congratulated for organising what has now become the outstanding social event in the local community.

GOLDEN BOOK PRESENTATION IN DALSTON

A unique J.N.F. occasion, reminiscent of the stirring times of Zionist struggle in this country, took place at a M'lave Malka at the Montague Road Synagogue, Dalston, the first in this season's series. The guest of honour was the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom. Rev. A. Gotloib presided.

Herzlian Period: Britain's veteran Zionist leader re-lived the atmosphere of the Herzlian period fifty years ago and left the gathering visibly moved by his account of the earliest marshalling of political forces for Zionism.

Golden Books were presented by Mr. A. Richtiger to Mr. Max Weiner, director of the J.N.F. and Mrs. Weiner, to Rabbi and Mrs. P. Braceiner, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Chenovitch and to Mr. and Mrs. El Dror.

In the tribute to Mr. Weiner, the treasurer of the Zionist Federation said that the entire Jewish community in this country had been stimulated to great efforts for Israel by Mr. Weiner's activities in this country. He gave public recognition to Mrs. Weiner for the patient role she had played at her husband's side,

(Continued on page 23, col. 3)

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

Mr. Myer M. Silverston by the J.N.F. for Gt. Britain & Ireland on his Aliya to Israel and in appreciation of many years of co-operation for the Cause of Israel. 29th September.

☆

Lewis Mortner on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his father. 3rd October.

☆

In memory of Gerard Manasse by Emil Speyer.

☆

Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiner as a token of appreciation of Mr. Weiner's outstanding services on behalf of the J.N.F. for Gt. Britain & Ireland by the Dalston J.N.F. Commission & Zionist Society. 10th October.

☆

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Chenovitch for their many years' of untiring work for the Cause of Zionism, by the Dalston J.N.F. Commission & Zionist Society. 10th October.

☆

Rabbi and Mrs. Braceiner as a token of an appreciation of Rabbi Braceiner's work for the State of Israel by the Dalston Society. 10th October.

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

Leeds

16 trees in the names of Rene Kitty Reuben and Gordon Benjamin Carlton on the occasion of their Marriage, by the parents of the Bride and mother of the Bridegroom. 2nd June.

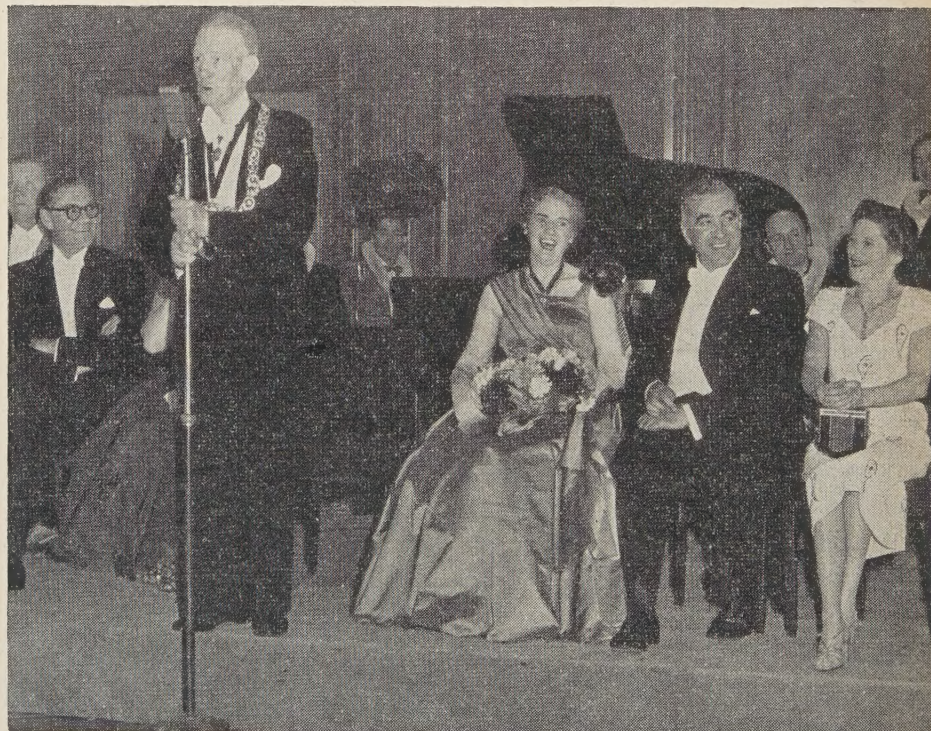
70 trees in the name of Isaac Goldberg on the occasion of his 70th Birthday by his Children and Grandchildren. 20th June.

15 trees in the names of Sylvia Caro and Saul Woodrow by their families. 31st August.

15 trees in the names of Nita Gibbs and Arthur Braham on the occasion of their engagement by Mr. and Mrs. S. Gibbs. 6th September.

15 trees in the names of Cyril Stone and June Goldberg on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 17th August.

13 trees in the name of Michael Moss on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 22nd August.



A happy moment in Glasgow. The Lord Provost offers some not-so-serious advice to the debs. Enjoying the joke are (left to right) Mr. A. A. Collins, J.P., president of the J.N.F. functions committee, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. S. Dalziell, chairman of the functions committee, and Mrs. Collins [Photo: Bryan and Shear]

JPA-JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

CHILDREN'S FILM WEEK IN MANCHESTER
SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR YOUNG PEOPLES' NEEDS URGED

More than 1,000 children from the greater Manchester area, all pupils of Jewish Day Schools and Hebrew Classes, were participants in the Manchester Israeli Film Week for Schoolchildren which was held recently under the auspices of the local J.N.F. Youth and Education Department.

The Film Week, the first of its kind in the country, was an idea of Rabbi B. M. Casper, M.A., director of Hebrew Education for Manchester and district, who addressed the teaching staff of schools and officers of the Manchester J.N.F. Commission and the Manchester Zionist Central Council at Joseph Mamlock House on the occasion of the launching of the Film Week.

Adult Films Unsuitable: He suggested, in his remarks, that more thought should be given to the film needs of children.

"The films so far produced and shown to audiences all over the country are excellent but are primarily suitable for adults," he said. "At the same time there is an urgent need for special films to

attract the attention of children."

The teachers, who themselves selected the films most suitable for the children, welcomed the idea of the Film Week and co-operated most enthusiastically.

Some schools, unable to fit the showing in their schedules, have already applied for another date and films will, in all probability, be shown to children about Chanukah time.

HAMPSTEAD

The Mayor of Hampstead, Councillor E. Snowman, presided at a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Komjat in connection with the presentation by the Hampstead J.N.F. Commission, of a new comedy by Terence Rattigan, "The Sleeping Prince", starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh.

The gathering was addressed by Mr. Max Weiner, director of the J.N.F., and Mr. S. Solomon, chairman of the Commission, made a strong appeal for support. A substantial number of tickets for the performance were sold.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 18th October

AVIV SOCIETY. Autumn Ball, Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Tickets 37s. 6d. (inc. Buffet), obtainable from Mr. B. Harrison, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUS 6111).

Tuesday, 20th October

SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOXING Committee. Top-line Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust). Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16. Ticket prices 3 guineas to 7s. 6d. All inquiries to Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

Saturday, 31st October

PARAMOUNT AID SOCIETY Sixth Annual Balfour Ball, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m. Van Straten and his Orchestra. Tickets (including dinner) 3½ guineas, available from Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

Tuesday, 10th November

HENDON J.N.F. COMMISSION, gala performance "The Sleeping Prince." Starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Ticket Prices: 3 gns., 2 gns. and 1 gn. Available from: Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUSEUM 6111. Mrs. L. Shreider, 62 Downage, N.W.4. HENDON 6926.

Thursday, 12th November

HAMPSTEAD J.N.F. COMMISSION. Gala Performance "The Sleeping Prince," starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 3 gns. 2 gns. 1 gn. 15/- and 10/6 from Mr. J. Lowenthal, 92 Cholmley Gardens, N.W.6. HAM 3949 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUS 6111.

This week's best boxes

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	£	s.	d.
North			
Mr. & Mrs. Myers, 48 High Road ...	10	0	0
Mr. H. B. Swerling, 38 Chessington Avenue ...	9	0	0
Mr. E. Mayer, 13 Rowen Walk ...	3	12	6
Mr. A. Anderman, 120 Highbury New Park ...	2	11	0
Dr. M. Cohen, 18 Beech Drive ...	2	5	0
Mrs. Mallack, 13 Greenhalgh Walk ...	2	0	0

East

Mr. Wohl, 138 Upper Clapton Road ...	4	2	6
Mr. W. Oster, 85 Sandringham Road ...	3	6	0
Mr. S. Marks, 4 Whitehall Gardens ...	3	0	0
Mr. C. Weinberg, 26 Sandringham Road ...	2	18	10
Mr. J. Coverts, 66 Leonard Road ...	2	7	4

West

Mr. H. Hill, 6 Princess Court ...	4	6	0
Mrs. R. Teghtly, 51 Cumberland Court ...	3	0	0
Mr. Oppenheimer, 407 Clive Court ...	2	3	6

North-West

Mr. C. E. Gaventa, 12a Sheaveshill Avenue ...	4	17	0
Mr. Diamondstein, 14a Grove Road ...	4	16	0
Mr. M. Altman, 23 Talbot Crescent ...	3	16	0
Mrs. Ornstein, 50 Avenue Close ...	3	10	0
Mr. & Mrs. Hertz, 23 Cranbourne Gardens ...	3	6	0
Mr. Sherman, 35 St. John's Wood Road ...	3	0	0
Mrs. S. Taylor, 1 Tarrenbrae ...	3	0	0
Mr. H. Weinberg, 18 Kingsley Court ...	2	16	5
Mr. S. Landau, 193 Willesden Lane ...	2	15	0
Mr. & Mrs. Fromberg, 14 Kingswood Court ...	2	10	0
Mr. Raven, "The Haven," Manor Hall Drive ...	2	8	8
Mrs. G. Kasriel, 90a Fordwych Road ...	2	8	0
Mr. Yudi, 35 Dobree Avenue ...	2	7	6
Mrs. B. Hayes, 38 Marlow Court ...	2	7	0
Mrs. S. Warm, 1 Beechcroft Court ...	2	6	7
Mr. A. J. Cowen, 161 Fleetwood Road ...	2	3	6
Dr. D. Grovic, 72 Cholmley Gardens ...	2	2	0
Mr. Webber, 25 Bentinck Close ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Stiebel, 62 Marlborough Mansions ...	2	0	0
Mr. M. Reback, 5 Kingswood Court ...	2	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Leifer, 5 Gloucester Court ...	2	0	0

Mr. J. Genec, 27 Rutland Park Mansions ...	2	0	0
Mr. Norden, 6 Hanover House ...	2	0	0
Mr. J. Feldman, 46 Talbot Crescent ...	2	0	0
Mr. Fox, 3 Vaughan Avenue ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Hillman, 124 Walm Lane ...	2	0	0

GLASGOW

Mrs. L. Mair, 20 Woodlands Road, Thornliebank ...	6	10	0
Mr. L. Ferrar, 30 Hathaway Drive, Giffnock ...	2	12	0
Mr. S. M. Lipsey, 23 Doune Terrace, N.W. ...	2	8	6

SOUTHEAST & WESTCLIFF

Mr. Masters, Westward Hol Hotel ...	12	17	6
Mr. Feitelson, 51 Chalkwell Avenue ...	5	5	3
Mr. B. Levene, Silvermere, Chalkwell Esplanade ...	4	0	2
Mrs. Shoot, 79 Chalkwell Avenue ...	3	9	6
Mr. & Mrs. A. Davis, 77 Chalkwell Avenue ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Gershlick and Miss Helen Mindy Freedman (age 5), 320a Station Road ...	3	0	0
Mr. C. Levene, 33 Hillway ...	3	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Franks, 17 Earls Hall Avenue ...	2	15	0
Mr. I. Freedman, 56 Genesta Road ...	2	10	0
Mr. Norden, 18 Ridgeway Gardens ...	2	10	0
Mr. J. Barnett, 48 Oakengranger Drive ...	2	10	0
Mr. H. Riseman, 630 London Road ...	2	7	9
Mr. & Mrs. E. Lewis, 21 The Ridgeway ...	2	6	0
Mr. C. Smith, 114 Hobblethick Lane ...	2	5	0
Mrs. F. Bright, 34 Grosvenor Road ...	2	4	2½
Mr. Zimmerman, 745 London Road ...	2	2	0
Mr. I. Angel, 4 Clatterfield Gardens ...	2	2	0
Mr. F. Bratt, 16 The Ridgeway ...	2	0	0
Mr. H. I. Elman, 7 Crosby Road ...	2	0	0
Southend & Westcliff Friendship Club, per Mrs. Lewis, 46 Elderton Road ...	2	0	0
Mr. S. Chayan, 1 Lancaster Gardens ...	2	0	0
Master Paul & Miss Sharon Miller, 21 Brendon Way ...	2	0	0
Mr. J. Shedley, 124 Westminster Drive ...	2	0	0
Mr. M. Starr, Blue Ridge, Second Avenue ...	2	0	0
Mr. S. Harris, 45 First Avenue ...	2	0	0
Mrs. B. Bratt, A9 Argyll House ...	2	0	0

(Continued from page 22)

a role that would often involve long periods of loneliness, as the J.N.F. director toured the country.

Local Significance: Mr. Weiner, who was greeted with acclaim, said that he had witnessed many ceremonial presentations of the Golden Book since his association with the J.N.F.; indeed, he had made many such presentations himself. But the fact that the Dalston community had been prompted to honour him so, and this was the first time that he had been the recipient of a Golden Book certificate in this country, moved him especially as he knew that this was a locality where inscriptions in the eternal chronicle of the Jewish people had a special significance.

Funds were collected for the presentation of further Golden Book certificates at a later M'lave Malka, to be organised by the Dalston Zionist Society, in association with the J.N.F. Commission.

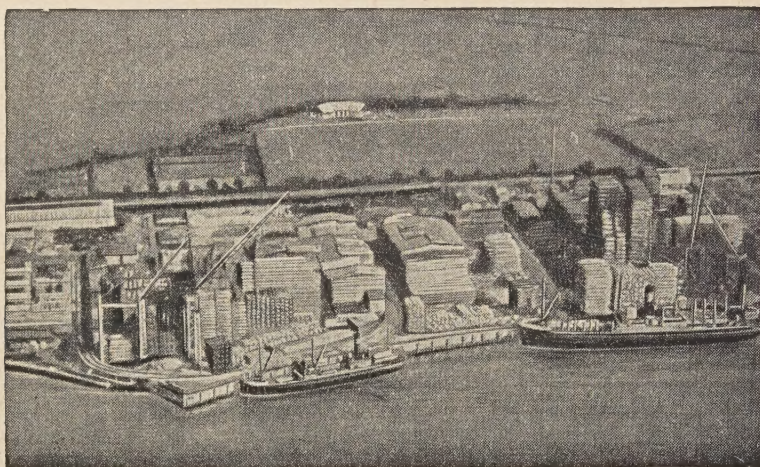
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